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Mar. 1949



Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
Glen Saint Mary • Florida



AZALEA . GEORGE LINDLEY TABER

This glorious Azalea, a Glen Saint Mary introduction and named for our founder, is the loveliest of all the variegated sorts. The plant is well shaped and a strong grower. It stands the cold unusually well and is equally happy in either sun or shade. Often called the "Orchid Azalea," the fragrant flowers are among the largest of the Indicas, and are particularly beautiful when combined with the darker lavenders.

F O R E W O R D

ANYTHING that sells consistently must be good. Competition, labeled "the life of trade" or other less complimentary names if times are hard, is partly responsible for this fact. Contributing also to the public's greater awareness of plant values is the phenomenal increase in nursery and landscape firms since 1945. The old Latin adage, "Let the buyer beware," is being followed by those in search of excellence in plant material.

We have seen wars, booms and depressions, storms, floods, droughts, recessions, moratoriums and other less serious situations come and go over a period of sixty-seven years. And through them all we have preserved our integrity and have retained our share of customer goodwill. Our products have always sold at prices commensurate with their value and in line with current trends. Our enviable reputation at home and abroad could not have been earned with inferior stock, poor service or haphazard selling policies. We are continually reminded that our success has been due in great measure to the success our customers have had with our plants.

Tomorrow, with its hopes and fears, minute by minute becomes today with its realities. It is that tomorrow that we are planning for with all our hearts and with all the imagination we can muster. This new catalogue will, we trust, speak eloquently for us. Please keep it at hand and insert the yearly Price-Lists as they are issued to bring it up-to-date.

Thanks again to all of you for your generosity and for your cooperation in helping us make our business a bigger and better one with each succeeding season.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

March 1949

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

THE entire South has many shrubs that supply color from spring to fall, but Florida and the Gulf Coast regions are especially blessed in the large number of varieties that thrive in this territory. Many that are only moderately successful a few hundred miles north grow and bloom freely in the Lower South. From the different varieties here noted you will be able to select flowering shrubs that will give color nearly every month in the year. If you are not certain about the selection, tell us your general location and we shall be glad to assist you in making a suitable choice for year-round color.

ABELIA grandiflora. One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright glossy green, turning to a beautiful bronze in winter. Its flowers come in early May and the plant is covered with bloom until late autumn.

ACACIA farnesiana (Opopanax). A thorny, much-branched shrub that grows to a height of 10 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers come in small clusters.

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for the central and southern portions of Florida.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*). The Rose of Sharon. An old shrub well suited to southern culture. The lovely white, and pink to violet, double flowers are produced in summer. Excellent in groupings and specimens.

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact, evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Resembles American holly but is very dwarf in habit of growth. Excellent for shady places and also as a pot-plant for Christmas.

ASPIDISTRA. See page 32.

AZALEAS. See pages 19 to 23.

BELOPERONE. See page 32.

BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea. This excellent Barberry, suitable for low hedges and dwarf accents, is notable in summer for its rich wine-colored foliage. In the fall the brilliant red berries show up effectively. Semi-deciduous in north Florida, it should be kept pruned and bushy for best appearance. Illustrated on page 6.

atrocarpa. Another very satisfactory evergreen Barberry. It often reaches a height of 6 feet and has spiny-toothed narrow leaves. Fruit is jet-black and grows in loose clusters.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly-bush). Attractive, quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs. They attract butterflies in great numbers and are excellent for cut-flowers. Illustrated on page 5.

magnifica. Flowers rosy purple, in very large spikes. Blooms in spring.

officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

BUXUS harlandi (Harland Box). This distinctive variety has dark green, elongated leaves, rather square at the ends. It grows thick and round with very little trimming and stands more cold than *B. japonica* but is not quite as rapid in growth as the latter. It is each year becoming more popular as it is better known.

japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Beautiful, compact, small-leaved, evergreen shrub for borders, hedges, and foundation plantings. Also excellent as a potted plant.

CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush). In April this plant produces long, cylindrical, brush-like flower-spikes which give it the name of "Bottle Brush." The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green. Hardy in northern Florida and southward.

coccineus. Red stamens and yellow anthers.

rigidus. Bright red stamens.

CAMELLIA japonica. See pages 24 to 28.

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). Tall-growing evergreen shrub with fragrant white flowers about 2 inches across. The scarlet fruit is edible.

CESTRUM nocturnum (Night-blooming Jessamine). A shrub 6 to 9 feet high, adapted to south Florida. The branches are curved and willowy, producing creamy yellow blooms that are fragrant at night.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonæ. A twining evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers that have a white calyx and brilliant crimson tips. For pot-culture, except in the Lower South, where it will thrive planted outside.

CLEYERA japonica. An upright, compact shrub having thick, glossy, dark green leaves with a red midrib. The new foliage is wine-red. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant, and are followed by red berries. In winter many of the leaves turn bronze or red. Cleyera stands moisture well.

COCCULUS laurifolius. A viny evergreen shrub that will grow to 15 feet, or it may be kept clipped bushy and compact. Its dark green leaves are sometimes 6 inches long, leathery and shining, with lighter-colored veins. The black fruits are borne in clusters.

COTONEASTER conspicua decora (Necklace Cotoneaster). Low, spreading, evergreen branches. Red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. Astonishingly productive.

francheti. A graceful evergreen shrub, completely hardy in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath and green above. Of drooping habit, it can well be used where a low spreading plant is needed. Flowers white, followed by orange-yellow fruit.

GRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*). This vigorous, easily grown deciduous shrub or small tree is sometimes called "The Lilac of the South." It bears immense bouquets of bright flowers during the greater part of summer.

Lavender. Showy clusters of pinkish lavender.

Rose. Deep old-rose. A favorite.

Watermelon-pink. Large bright panicles.

White. Creamy white.

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that last all winter. Rather tender but sometimes planted in northern Florida.

plumieri alba. Flowers are white instead of lilac.

ELÆAGNUS pungens. An extremely hardy, fast-growing shrub. The leaves are silvery green, with russet on the underside. Flowers are inconspicuous, but in fall and winter the large fruits are very attractive and edible as well.

pungens aureo-maculata. Has distinctive gold markings which make it conspicuous. Smaller in growth, never reaching the immense proportions of its parent; it retains and accentuates that random growth which distinguishes *Ela gnus*. Illustrated on page 5.

pungens fruitlandi. A variation of *Pungens* with longer, more pointed leaves. Maximum height 10 to 15 feet. See page 7.

pungens variegata. Silver markings on the leaves instead of gold. Growth habit is medium slow.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum (*Dædalacanthus*; Blue Sage). A native of India, this compact, large-leaved plant grows 2 to 4 feet high. Deep blue flowers are borne on dense, bracted spikes. Thrives on light, rich soil with plenty of sun and water.

EURYA japonica. A low-growing, partly dwarf plant with elongated narrow leaves having a well-defined midrib of bright green. Small greenish white flowers are followed by black fruits. The plant presents a fan-shaped aspect from two sides. Illustrated on page 5.

FEIJOA sellowiana (Mexican Guava). A hardy, compact, evergreen shrub with foliage dark green above and gray underneath. The purplish red flowers are often hidden away among the leaves. A very interesting plant for foundations and borders.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years.

radicans. A dwarf grower to 18 inches having miniature flowers with typical fragrance; trailing habit.

Now—Grafted Gardenias! The old favorite *Gardenia florida* (Cape Jasmine), newer *Mystery* (fast grower with larger blooms); *Hadley* (winter forcer prized for cutting) are available in grafted plants to foil root-knot. In pots for easy moving at any time. (NOTE: Be sure not to plant too deep. Graft union must be above soil level for maximum results.

HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis. Fast-growing, showy shrubs with glossy, much-serrated leaves and gorgeous flowers widely trumpet-shaped, often 4 to 5 inches across. Colors in rainbow hues, making striking effects. Adapted throughout Florida and similar climates if some attention can be given them in the coldest sections. See Price-List for varieties.

In Grafted Hibiscus we have new colors and forms from the Islands and lovely hybrids representing the best of the domestic supply. Write for variety list or order an assortment.

HOLLY. See page 9.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue depending upon soil and culture. Pink blooms may usually be turned blue by the use of extra acid in the soil and blue varieties changed to pink by sweetening the soil with lime. Valuable as pot-plants indoors or used outside as flowering shrubs. The different varieties cover a long blooming season. Illustrated on page 5.

Engel's White. An interesting white novelty. A strong grower.

Europa. Early; salmon-pink. An excellent bloomer that may easily be made blue.

Gertrude Glahn. Beautiful dark rose blooms in immense heads; midseason. A really grand performer. Blues easily.

Goliath. Another dark rose variety; mid-season. An excellent sort; it may be blued readily.

Hamburg. This is a tried and true variety; early. Very striking carmine.

ILLICIAM floridanum (Florida Anise). This unusual evergreen shrub has dark green leaves 6 to 8 inches long, borne in loose whorls. In early summer, striking dark red star-shaped flowers add to its beauty. It does best in part shade and needs slightly acid soil for best growth. The crushed leaves give off a strongly aromatic odor.

verum (Star Anise). An attractive small evergreen shrub with fleshy, rather shiny foliage. Star-shaped, yellowish white flowers. A native of China; will not stand severe cold.

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

JACOBINIA coccinea. A native of South America, this shrub grows to a height of 7 feet. The leaves are very long and the scarlet flowers are in dense terminal heads. Can be grown outdoors in the southern part of Florida but is tender in the northern part.



Pink Althea

JASMINUM. Fine evergreen shrubs with dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer.

floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety.

humile. An upright grower.

primulinum. Very graceful, with drooping, arching branches.

sambac, Grand Duke. Large, double, white, fragrant flowers. Climbing; shining dark foliage.

sambac, Maid of Orleans. Semi-double or single white flowers. Very fragrant.



Gardenia florida



Crape-Myrtle



Cleome japonica

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS • for year-round color

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty-bush). A fountain of pale pink, trumpet-like flowers in prolific clusters. Buds are a deeper shade of pink. Bush grows to 6 feet or more. Illustrated on page 6.

LANTANA sellowiana (*delicatissima*). Beautiful flowering shrubs adapted to Florida. Lilac flowers, freely produced, and dark green foliage. Of trailing habit and a rapid grower. Fine for window-boxes, baskets, and as a ground-cover.

LIGUSTRUM. See page 8.

LINDERA benzoin (*Benzoin æstivale*; Spice-bush). An attractive aromatic shrub, native in Asia and North America. Semi-deciduous in our climate; the leaves usually turn yellow in autumn. Inconspicuous yellowish blooms followed by scarlet fruits. Does best in moist places.

MAGNOLIA fuscata (*Michelia fuscata*; Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, glossy foliage. The creamy yellow flowers look like miniature bananas and the fragrance is identical. This shrub may be trimmed or left to grow naturally, often reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet.

MAGNOLIAS. See pages 16 and 17.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A very attractive, low-growing, well-branched evergreen shrub, with an abundance of oval, prickly dark green foliage and clusters of small, distinctive white flowers. Both foliage and flowers are shining and look as if varnished. Well suited to border uses and for individual specimens.

MALVAVISCUS grandiflorus (Turk's-Cap). Showy evergreen shrubs resembling hibiscus, but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Adapted to Florida.

MARICA gracilis. This plant belongs to the Iris family. It grows in clumps or tufts, with dark green foliage that bends at the tips. The flower-stalks are like the leaves and the blooms are produced from the edges, near the tips. Flowers white, blue and brownish within. Very interesting and valuable.

MYRICA cerifera. Native evergreen shrub with dense head of olive-green foliage. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to seaside planting.

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A most desirable Oriental evergreen shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The light green, feathery foliage is tipped in spring with shades from pink to copper and changes to a deep wine in winter. Clusters of tiny white flowers are followed by berries of vivid scarlet. The combination of bright foliage and red berries is unusually fine. Nandinas do best in partial shade.

OLEA europæa (Olive). Although it rarely matures fruit in this part of the world, the Olive makes a most attractive landscape specimen with its soft gray-green foliage and random growth. It may be used as tree or bush and is of interest besides for its part in early history, dating back at least to the days of Pliny.

fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen. Bright green foliage. Small, white, sweet-scented flowers in winter and spring.

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*). Evergreen shrub with brilliantly colored flowers. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Does well near the seashore.

Cardinal. Deep red.
Mme. Peyre. Shell-pink.
Mrs. Roeding. Salmon.
Pink. Single blooms.
Pink. Double flowers.
Red. Double; large blooms.
Shell-Pink. Very dainty.
White. Single.
White. Double.
Yellow. Double.
Yellow. Single.

PHOTINIA glabra. A very handsome hardy evergreen shrub which will grow to a height of 10 feet. The new foliage is wine-colored and most attractive.

serrulata. Grows to a much greater height than *Glabra* and is a beautiful sight in summer with its glossy, dark green, serrated leaves and large clusters of white flowers. In winter it is covered with scarlet fruit.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

tobira variegata. Foliage variegated light green and white.

PLUMBAGO capensis (Cape Plumbago). A native of South Africa. The azure-blue flowers of this half-climbing shrub are produced profusely all summer long. Plant is of rapid growth and thickly covered with the light green foliage. Thoroughly satisfactory where winters are not too severe.

capensis alba. Identical with the above variety but has white flowers.

coccinea. The flowers of this strikingly beautiful plant are scarlet and are borne in upright spikes. Its rich green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long and it is evergreen in south and central Florida. It can be grown either as a bush or allowed to spread vine-like on the ground. Otherwise, its general characteristics are similar to the well-known blue Plumbago. Strongly recommended.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer. Can be supplied in both Pink and White.

PRIVET. See page 8.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Evergreen shrubs with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; orange-red berries in winter.

crenato-serrata. This gorgeous variety is similar to *Formosana* but bears even larger berries. Holds up the best of any we know when cut for the house.

formosana. The productiveness of this improved variety is amazing! Fruit is a deep glossy red borne in immense clusters. The growth resembles *Lalandi* but is not so upright. Illustrated on page 6.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica (Indian Hawthorn). A spreading evergreen shrub of slow growth. Leaves round, thick and dark green. Fragrant, pinkish white flowers in flat clusters. Hardy.

japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with bright green foliage and dense clusters of white flowers in spring.

SERISSA foetida variegata. A low, much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. Its white, star-shaped flowers stand out from its stems and foliage prominently. Make beautiful specimens.

grandiflora. Similar to *Variegata* in growth but larger and with leaves green.

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs, blooming profusely in early spring and very effective when planted in masses, around borders, or in beds.

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing *Spiræa* with foliage in various shades of yellow, red, and dark green. Flowers pink, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches. See illustration on opposite page.

cantoniensis. Compact-branching. Flowers pure white.

cantoniensis, Double. See page 7.

vanhouttei. The well-known "Bridal Wreath," with white flowers in clusters.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A hardy evergreen shrub with small leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, followed by black berries. A good low-growing shrub or hedge plant.

SURINAM CHERRY (*Eugenia uniflora*). Large shrub bearing rather small, waxy, bright red fruits.

TABERNÆMONTANA, Cashmere. Small foliage and little double white flowers borne in clusters.

grandiflora. An evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Grows to a height of 6 feet and bears clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. Makes an attractive appearance in the shrub border.

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*). Leaves dark green. Flowers white and fragrant. Fine for moist, shady places. Hardy evergreen. Illustrated on page 11.

THUNBERGIA erecta. Handsome, densely branched, evergreen shrub. Adapted to south Florida and for pot-culture farther north. Flowers blue-purple, with deep yellow throats. Foliage dark green.

erecta alba. Flowers are white.

VIBURNUM. The *Viburnums* offered below are all evergreen shrubs with white, sweet-scented flowers. They have proved to be desirable garden shrubs for the South.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower; compact-spreading.

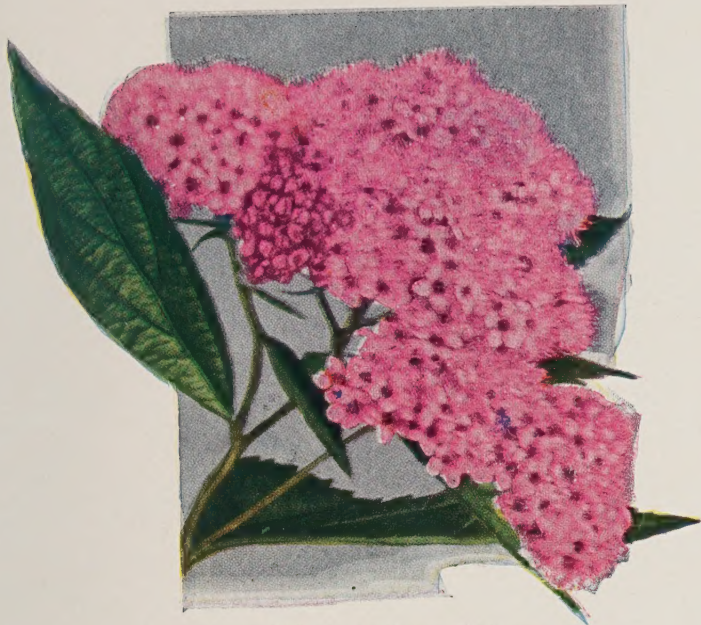
suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.

tinus (*Laurestinus*). An evergreen flowering shrub from the Mediterranean region. When full grown the 10-foot bush, covered with creamy white flowers, is a February joy. For specimens or hedges.

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine-tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi





Spiraea, Anthony Waterer



Elæagnus pungens
aureo-maculata

Eurya japonica



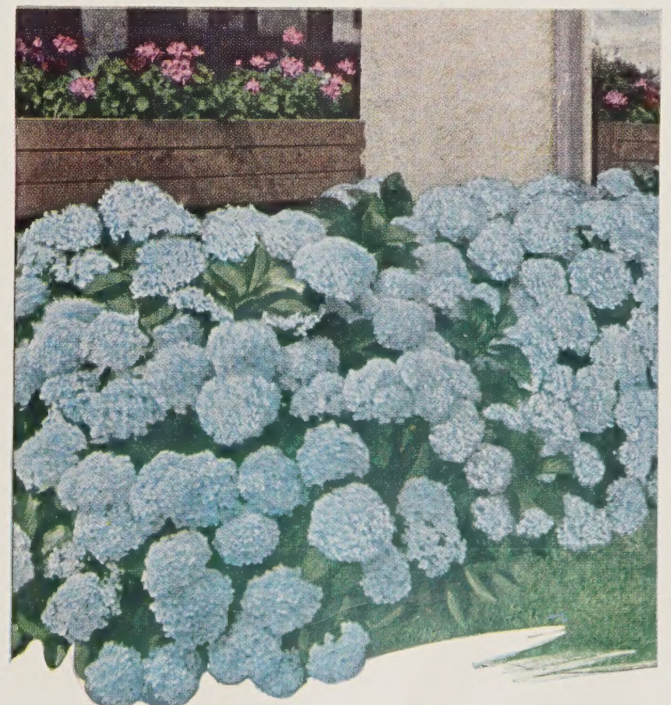
Nandina domestica



Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)



Buddleia



Hydrangea hortensis

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS



Tea Plant



Kolkwitzia amabilis



Pyracantha formosana



Berberis thunbergi
atropurpurea

Ilex crenata

Ilex crenata bullata



Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi (Top)

This makes a vigorous, spreading evergreen shrub 15 feet tall if allowed to do as it pleases; if there is a wall handy it will scramble over it in a delightful way. It makes a perfect corner shrub for foundation planting or as a hedge plant.

The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath, the silver dotted with brown scales.

While the drooping yellowish flowers are rather inconspicuous, they are sweet-scented and are followed by yellowish red fruit which is covered with silvery brown scales.

Spiraea cantoniensis, Double (Bottom)

This double form of the splendid Canton Spirea is a valuable deciduous shrub which produces its dense umbels of pure white flowers in early spring.

Being a compact, branching plant, with lance-shaped leaves of bluish green, it is attractive when out of bloom and is an especially nice plant when without foliage.

It will thrive under various conditions and will give best satisfaction if pruned very little, if at all; allow the plant to develop naturally.



LIGUSTRUM



Ligustrum amurense

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). H-4. The best hedge Privet for the South. Densely branched, rapid-growing, and with small, evergreen leaves. Can be pruned to any desired form. Very ornamental.

Aureo-marginatum. H-3. A strong, upright grower, similar to Japonicum, but the leaves are margined with yellow or gold. Makes an attractive specimen plant where something different is desired.

Coriaceum (Dwarf or Curly-leaf Privet). H-2. A slow-growing, upright but very narrow variety, with extremely dark green crinkled leaves, creamy white flowers and clusters of blue berries. Easily grown in tubs or urns and shows to great advantage in semi or full-formal settings.

Excelsum superbum. H-3. One of the showiest of the Ligustrums with brightly variegated green and white leaves. It is a rapid grower and fine for tall hedges, screens, and windbreaks.



Berries of *Ligustrum sinense*

Iwata. H-3. An intermediate grower, larger than Coriaceum but not as large as Lucidum. The leaves are small and rounded, showing a slight yellow mottling, particularly when young. Growth very bushy and compact; ideal for hedges and low foundation planting.

Japonicum. H-3. A strong, upright grower having large green leaves, often with a reddish margin. The creamy white flowers are borne in large panicles, followed by dark blue berries in grape-like clusters. Most satisfactory where height is desired.

Lucidum (Waxleaf Privet). H-3. The finest of all Ligustrums. Very bushy, compact-spreading, with rich, dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers followed by large bunches of black berries loved by the birds. It is almost indispensable for foundation plantings and is also fine for hedges and as individual specimens. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape or allowed to develop into a splendid small tree. May be had in either sheared or natural form.

Nobile. H-3. Similar to Lucidum but is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Sinense. H-3. This Ligustrum, which reaches a height of about 12 feet, has an open habit of growth somewhat similar to Amoor River Privet. The leaves are 3 inches long and the flowers are borne in panicles of about 4 inches, in midsummer. It is evergreen in Florida but often loses some leaves toward its northern limit.

HARDINESS SYMBOLS

Wherever the symbols H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5 are shown with variety descriptions, the following table of relative temperatures will serve as a key in interpreting them.

H-1	Very light frosts, 30-35 degrees
H-2	20-30 degrees
H-3	15-20 degrees
H-4	10-15 degrees
H-5	0-10 degrees

THERE are many Ligustrums! Home-owners frequently find it a great surprise to know that there is more than one Ligustrum, the Waxleaf Privet or *L. lucidum*.

Ligustrum, the southern branch of the great Privet family, is noteworthy for its range, geographically speaking, and for its almost complete coverage of the requirements of the landscape architect, from the standpoint of line, color and harmony.

Although mostly Asiatic in origin, some types come from the Mediterranean region, where they serve many decorative purposes.

When one considers that one variety of Ligustrum will make a beautiful trimmed hedge, another an imposing, glossy-leaved specimen for the lawn, and still others, like Coriaceum and Iwata, form the backbone of almost any type of foundation planting, and all with distinction, it is no wonder that these adaptable shrubs are so increasingly important to the South. Ligustrums are quite tolerant of soil and moisture variants and will stand a great deal of cold when thoroughly hardened up.

Our Ligustrums Are Grafted

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A disease-resistant Privet is used for rootstock.



Ligustrum japonicum



Ligustrum lucidum

HOLLIES

(ILEX)

THESE fine evergreen trees and shrubs are unsurpassed in beauty and in popularity by any of our broad-leaved evergreens. They succeed over a wide range of territory and have been extensively planted in nearly all portions of the United States. Hollies are very desirable at all seasons of the year, but especially so at Christmas when the berries are highly colored and at their best.

All our American Hollies are grafted from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any one offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Bailey. An old-fashioned Christmas-type Holly with large, spiny leaves. Produces a fair quantity of attractive red berries.

Cassine (Dahoon Holly). This native evergreen variety is very satisfactory in the South but is not recommended for the colder sections of the country. The tree is low and spreading in habit, and the leaves are bright and glossy, without spines. It is a heavy bearer, the branches being literally covered with bright red berries.

Cassine myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Holly). An attractive native evergreen Holly. Foliage small, bright green, spineless. An excellent Holly for borders, hedges and for specimens. May be pruned to formal shapes. Berries plentiful, bright red or yellow, as preferred.

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). A dwarf, compact Oriental variety with exceptionally dark, shiny foliage. Berries red, large and showy. A striking shrub for foundation plantings, lawn specimens, and borders.

Cornuta burfordi. This very handsome shrub or small tree is one of the Chinese Hollies, and in general appearance is similar to the well-known Cornuta. In both varieties the foliage is a beautiful dark green and very glossy. In Cornuta the leaves are angular and very spiny, while in Burfordi they are oblong and usually smooth except for a sharp tip. The fruit is large and heavy and of a brilliant red. Equally as useful and ornamental as Cornuta, it is considerably more approachable. See color illustration, page 11.

Crenata (Japanese Holly). Another worthy member of the Holly family particularly suited to low plantings such as hedges and foundations. Crenata is a small-leaved sort, compact, medium slow-growing, and bearing black fruit. It is evergreen, entirely hardy, and makes a beautiful little border shrub.

Crenata bullata. This new sub-variety of Crenata has small, roundish, glossy leaves. It is a dwarf grower tending to spread fan-wise as it grows larger. It may be pruned to suit individual tastes, and gives promise of immediate acceptance to the ranks of the all-too-limited class of hardy plants for edging and low hedges. Both Crenata and Crenata bullata are illustrated in color on page 6.

Crenata rotundifolia. A much larger-growing shrub with larger leaves than either Crenata or Crenata bullata.

Croonenburg. A Greenbrier origination. Tree form with very dark green foliage, quite large and spiny. The red berries are produced while the tree is still very young.

East Palatka. Foliage light green, of medium size, almost smooth and resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. It is a regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Fort McCoy. A new type of small-leaved Holly brought to our attention by Dr. H. Harold Hume. This Holly has narrow, very spiny leaves in great profusion, borne on slender branches; berries abundant. Growth is fairly fast for a Holly and trees may be trimmed with pleasing effect.

Hibernia. This Ilex type is one that we have grown for several years and we recommend it as interesting and attractive. The tree shows exceptionally bright green foliage, is quite compact, a medium wide grower, keeping a symmetrical appearance. The leaves are spiny, but not deeply indented; the red berries are abundantly produced each season and are well distributed over the tree. As it becomes better known we feel that it will be increasingly popular as a Christmas Holly.

Howard. The most popular variety we grow. Foliage very dark and glossy, with some spines. Berries bright red and attractive. Excellent.

Hume No. 1. A vigorous grower, spreading in habit, with large, almost spineless leaves. Bears regularly; the fruit is red and of large size.

Male Holly. On rare occasions it becomes necessary to use one of these trees bearing strictly staminate flowers to insure berry production on other fruiting Hollies. Ordinarily our grafted trees do not require bloom fertilization from outside, but if necessary, one of the Male trees planted in fairly close proximity will remedy the trouble.

Savannah. We consider this recently acquired Holly to be one of the best since the old favorite Howard was introduced by us years ago! It seems to have everything a Holly needs to be popular. It is more upright than spreading, a fast grower by Ilex standards, and attains some shapeliness sooner than many varieties. Foliage is abundant and of a peculiarly leathery texture, bright rather than dark green, usually with six to eight spines and averaging 2 inches or more in length. Leaf proportions are good and the berries a fine red, medium size, well distributed over the tree. Savannah is somewhat unusual in that leaf petioles and tips of branches on new growth are purple, producing a most pleasing and distinctive color scheme when viewed as a whole. See color illustration on page 10.

Taber No. 3. A very distinct and outstanding variety. Growth narrow and pyramidal, retaining this form without pruning. Foliage dark green, large and spiny. Fruits large, bright red, and showy.

Taber No. 4. This very fine strain grows to a great height. It has slightly drooping branches which give it somewhat the effect of a huge fountain. The fruits are bright red and very large.

VOMITORIA (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly with small foliage, compact bushy head, and bright red berries produced in great profusion. This is one of our most desirable shrubs for foundation, border, and hedge planting. It may be kept sheared to any shape or size desired, and makes excellent specimens for formal planting.



A splendid hedge of *Ilex vomitoria*



Block of Sheared *Ilex vomitoria* for specimen planting



ILEX, SAVANNAH
See page 9



ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDI

See page 9

TREES *that*



Weaver Dogwood



Redbud



Flowering Crab-Apple



Gordonia alata

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

Mimosa Tree

give SHADE and SHELTER

NOWHERE in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, shade trees are valued, not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home-grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous shade trees.

We can strongly recommend the list of trees offered to our customers. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our shade trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home-grounds.

For explanation of symbols H-4, H-3 and H-2, see page 8

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). H-3. A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Hardy.

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*). H-2. A fine avenue tree that does well near salt water. The branches are jointed, and dense heads of tiny flowers form globular cones.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). H-2. A rapid-growing tree with fern-like foliage. Adapted to south Florida.

BAUHINIA purpurea. H-2. A small, shrubby, nearly evergreen tree, producing a profusion of blue-purple, orchid-like flowers in winter and early spring. Hardy in central Florida.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A desirable broad-leaved evergreen tree. Thrives well in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Grows vigorously, with branches close to the ground.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*; *Carolina Laurel*). H-4. A splendid native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright glossy leaves. Unrestricted specimens reach a height of 40 feet or more. They are true shade trees, blooming profusely when grown in this form. The flowers are white and slightly fragrant. Well adapted to shearing and shaping into pyramids, columns, globes, etc., as well as for hedges.

CRAB-APPLE (*Malus angustifolia*). In the spring these shapely trees are covered with pale pink blossoms. The big trees often reach a height of 25 feet. They rival in beauty the Flowering Cherries of Washington fame, and may be used in the Lower South where the Cherries cannot be grown. See color illustration on page 12.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Beautiful flowers are followed by scarlet fruits; fall foliage brilliantly colored.

DOGWOOD, Weaver. Several years ago we found and adopted this strain because of its superior characteristics, stronger and larger foliage with larger and more numerous blooms. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore. The variety has proved so outstanding that during the past two seasons we have diverted most of our propagations to it. See color illustration on page 12.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Beautiful and interesting tree from China growing to a height of 60 feet or more. Erect growth; foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern. Free from disease and insect pests. Desirable for street planting. One of the oldest known trees, traceable to geologic times.

GORDONIA alata-maha (*Franklinia alata-maha*). A shapely deciduous tree with blackish bark and 6-inch shiny leaves which turn scarlet in autumn. Three-inch milk-white magnolia-like flowers are borne in autumn. Likes peaty or sandy soil where the tree grows to 20 feet. See color illustration on page 12.

lasianthus (Loblolly Bay). A fine native evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet. Leaves large, dark green, shiny. Flowers white, resembling magnolias.

HOLLY. See page 9.

JERUSALEM THORN (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). H-3. An interesting thorny shrub or small tree which may reach 30 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes followed by 5-inch seed-pods.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Tall, symmetrical shade tree with straight trunk and dark green, unusual-shaped leaves. Flowers like inverted tulips, greenish yellow with orange at base.

MAGNOLIA. See pages 16 and 17.

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree, growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizia julibrissin*). H-4. A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer. See color illustration on page 12.

OAK (*Quercus*)

BASKET OAK (*Quercus prinus*). Often attains 100 feet. Leaves deciduous, to 7 inches long, coarsely toothed, shiny bright green above and grayish pubescent beneath. The acorns are over an inch in length. A relatively fast grower.

LAUREL OAK (*Q. laurifolia*). These fine trees often grow to a height of 60 feet, and are partially deciduous in north Florida. The oblong leaves are sometimes 6 inches long; shining dark green above and light green underneath. Laurel Oaks grow more rapidly than Live Oaks, but a bit slower, as a rule, than Water Oaks.

LIVE OAK (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. The longest-lived and slowest-growing of the four varieties, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

WATER OAK (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). A tall and fast-growing Oak—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

PEACH, FLOWERING, HELEN BORCHERS. Double-flowered variety. The clear pink flowers average over 2 inches across; petals are ruffled and incurved. When cut for use in the home the blooms hold up unusually well. The tree is a vigorous grower, particularly when planted on medium to heavy lands. When these are not available, a mulch of straw or leaves will help.

PLUM, FLOWERING. Small, deciduous tree, producing a gorgeous mass of double, pink, sweet-scented flowers in winter before the leaves appear. Very striking.

QUINCE, FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*). We do not hesitate to recommend both the red- and the pink-flowering varieties for vivid and profuse spring color. They have been grown at Glen Saint Mary for several years now with good success. Half deciduous in this section, they seldom attain more than 5 feet in height, with about the same spread. Spiny branches; leaves 2 inches long, coarsely toothed. Flowers average 1 inch in diameter and are orange-scarlet or salmon-pink—two distinct types, so far unnamed here. Both mature yellow fruit.

QUINCE, FLOWERING, Crimson-Gold. The best red we have seen. The color is rich crimson and the flowers are larger than most of the older varieties. Bright golden stamens are prominent.

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the blooms appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture. See color illustration on page 12.

REDBUD, Chinese (*Cercis chinensis*). An Asiatic Redbud with purplish pink flowers. Individual blooms, often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, are borne in heavy clusters along the branches. Ultimate height is said to be around 50 feet and the rate of growth is somewhat faster than that of *Canadensis*. The foliage and general appearance of the tree is very similar to that popular and well-known type.

REDBUD, White (*Cercis canadensis alba*). A very beautiful variety of Redbud or Judas Tree with pure white flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the early spring-flowering trees and worthy of a place in any garden.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

WEeping MULBERRY (*Morus*). Grown in tree form, it presents a gracefully pendent appearance somewhat on the order of Weeping Willow. Attractive fruit is produced along the arching branches.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*). Well known and loved. Large spreading top and long pendulous branches. Needs a moist, well-drained soil like a ditch bank or the edge of a pond or stream. May grow to 50 feet.

Block of Cherry Laurel.
For specimen planting
or tall hedges



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

THESE plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green and blue-green—give a striking effect planted in masses, when groups are made up either of a single kind or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants; 4 to 5 feet apart is not too much. As plants for porches or porch steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long lived. The conifers grown at Glen Saint Mary and offered to our customers have been tested for many years, and the list embraces the finest material for southern planting.

While the coniferous evergreens belong to a number of different genera, the following three contain many of the most important and beautiful varieties suited to southern gardens.

Arborvitæ. These are classified as *Thujas* by botanists

and are also listed as *Biotas* in some nursery catalogues. Most of those used in the South belong to the species *Thuja orientalis*, native in China and Korea. They are beautiful shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth, especially suited for formal gardening when used alone or for mass and foundation plantings when combined with other shrubs. The *Thujas* are hardy and thrive on any moderately good soil.

Junipers. This group of conifers is represented in southern gardens by many beautiful varieties. They are particularly well adapted to our soil and climatic conditions and are always dependable.

Retinosporas. Botanists know these by the generic name *Chamaecyparis*. Those commonly found in southern gardens are mostly varieties of *C. pisifera*, a native of Japan. Their forms are many and varied, and in leaf colorings there are many shades. A number of lovely varieties are adapted to southern conditions.

ARBORVITÆ

Orientalis aurea conspicua. Deep yellow to golden color, often varying to green. Tall, compact, and upright.

Orientalis aurea nana. Compact, rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage.

Orientalis bonita. This is a beautiful rich green variety, dwarf or of slow growth. It is cone-shaped and rather broad. See illustration on page 15.

Orientalis compacta. A fine, dark green variety of compact, conical growth. See illustration on page 15.

Orientalis globosa. A dense, dwarf, dark green form that grows like a round ball. For setting in front of other evergreens for making a low hedge, or for tub or pot specimens.

Orientalis pyramidalis. A compact, pyramidal *Arborvitæ* reaching a height of about 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well.

Orientalis pyramidalis bakeri (Baker's *Arborvitæ*). Improved dark green form of *Pyramidalis*, growing narrower and more compact; holds its shape well. Attains height of 10 to 12 feet if not crowded. See illustration on page 15.

CALLITRIS

Robusta (Cypress-Pine). A native of Australia, this fast-growing conifer may reach a height of 100 feet. Somewhat resembles Australian Pine but is greener and more pyramidal in growth. Handsome specimens may be obtained in a relatively short time.

CEDRUS

Deodara (Indian Cedar). Of pyramidal form, reaching large size. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. When the new foliage is opening in spring, the trees are particularly handsome. This tree is well adapted to the Southern States. It takes the place of Colorado Blue Spruce in southern plantings, is more open and graceful in habit, but similar in coloring. It should be planted only on well-drained soils, as it may be killed by too much water.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Harringtonia. This dwarf evergreen is valuable for use in rock-gardens or pools and in shaded locations as a border plant. Its spiny leaves are about 1 inch long and cluster around the stems somewhat in the manner of *Podocarpus macrophylla maki*.

CUNNINGHAMIA

Lanceolata (Chinese Fir). Very decorative evergreen tree resembling *Araucaria excelsa*, with horizontally spreading branches. Hardy north to Pennsylvania.



Juniperus japonica sylvestris, Unsheared



Juniperus japonica sylvestris, Sheared

JUNIPERUS

Chinensis albo-variegata. One of the most interesting and beautiful of all the conifers adapted to the South. It is of compact, pyramidal habit and the tips of many of the branchlets are of creamy white.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). This Juniper forms a low, flat, wide-spreading, irregular head, clothed with bluish green foliage. It is one of the most interesting conifers, and highly resistant to drought.

Communis depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper). A dwarf variety also known as *J. hori ontalis plumosa*. Spring foliage is silvery green, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the fall. It does not grow as close to the ground as some of the creeping forms, but lifts its branches 15 to 18 inches. Good for foundation plantings, for terraces and for rock-gardens. It thrives best in an open, sunny, well-drained location.

Conferta (Shore Juniper). Spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green foliage, rather feathery; will not turn brown in winter. Will do well on sandy soil or clay.

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A dwarf, narrow, compact, upright Juniper that does well under widely different conditions. Pleasing grayish green color. Fine for foundation work.

Japonica sylvestris. This is a very beautiful Juniper that grows well in the Lower South. The needle-shaped leaves are steel-color, while the smaller, scale-like leaves are dark green. It is narrow and upright in habit.

Sabina Von Ehron (Von Ehron Juniper). A horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper. It grows very rapidly and because of this fact, has a more open appearance. The branches are heavily covered with needles of a deep rich green color. A decided improvement over the native type.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). A tree with a dark green head and spreading or upright branches. It grows rapidly and is adapted to a wide range of soils. It does well either in full sun or in partial shade, and is one of the most dependable of all the conifers.

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla (longifolia). A beautiful upright evergreen tree that may reach a height of 40 feet if left to grow naturally. The leaves, to 4 inches long, are narrow, glossy dark green above, and paler beneath.

Macrophylla maki. A variation of *P. macrophylla* having smaller, darker leaves and usually a more shrubby habit of growth. Excellent for hedges, screens, specimens, or for the shrubbery border. May be had in sheared specimens or natural growth.

RETINOSPORA

Obtusa crispis. A dwarf evergreen, rarely reaching more than 3 feet in height. The drooping branchlets are frond-like, with curled foliage of a light golden yellow.

Obtusa ericoides. This is a beautiful conifer, dense and compact in growth. Naturally it is an upright grower and may be pruned in very narrow, columnar shape. The foliage is a dark bluish green. Not particular as to soil.

Obtusa ericoides, Barton Strain. Brought to our attention by the late J. O. Barton, for many years our packing-house foreman. The Barton has a softness of texture not approached in its older relative; slower and more compact in growth habit than ordinary *Ericoides*. Good for low hedges and borders, keeping its shape well with a minimum of trimming.

RETINOSPORA, continued

Obtusa gracilis (Hinoki Cypress). Compact, pyramidal form. A rather slow-growing *Retinospora*, with dark green, flat foliage. It maintains its rich color throughout the year and can be used in any kind of planting. Probably the most attractive of the *Retinosporas*.

Pisifera squarrosa veitchi. A rapid-growing variety with silvery blue foliage. It is a handsome, distinct conifer, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and shears well.

SEQUOIA

Sempervirens (Redwood). The famous California Redwood that grows to giant height in the West! May be grown in woody locations here in the South. Plant one for future generations to enjoy.



Podocarpus macrophylla maki



Retinospora obtusa ericoides, Arborvitae orientalis bonita, Arborvitae orientalis pyramidalis bakeri, Arborvitae orientalis compacta

MAGNOLIA
STELLATA



MAGNOLIAS

THE Magnolia family embraces both evergreen and deciduous types, so that one may indulge his fancy for picturesque bare branches in winter and at the same time enjoy the fine evergreen type.

Deciduous Magnolias

The deciduous Magnolias, gorgeous blooming Oriental shrubs or small trees, are thoroughly at home in the South and are likewise hardy and well adapted to conditions in the North. The flower-buds mature in the fall and open in great profusion in late winter or early spring, just before or at the time the new leaves appear.

Liliflora (*M. purpurea*). This beautiful Chinese Magnolia will grow to a height of 10 feet. The tulip-shaped flowers, opening before the leaves appear, are purple outside and white inside. It is a midseason bloomer.

Liliflora nigra (*M. soulangeana nigra*). Similar to *M. liliflora* but with larger flowers that are darker in color. Midseason.

Soulangeana. Hardy in northern gardens, this fine variety has flowers that are pinky purple on the outside and creamy white within. Early.

Soulangeana lennei. This variety is one of the most picturesque of the deciduous Magnolias and will grow to a height of 18 feet. The leaves are broader than those of Soulangeana and the large cup-shaped flowers are a bright rosy crimson, white inside. Late.

Stellata (Star Magnolia). One of the finest of a fine family. Flowers pure white, and there are just enough of the star-shaped petals to make it appear semi-double. The plant is a low, bushy grower and seldom reaches a height of more than 10 feet. Early.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA



Evergreen Magnolias

The Evergreen Magnolias are indigenous to the South and are among the most satisfactory and highly prized of all the shade trees. The lovely foliage has as much ornamental value as the flowers of most trees.

Magnolia grandiflora (SAINT MARY)

The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree; forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight is one any home-owner may justly be proud of. The flowers, which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds.

Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street planting.



This illustration is from a photograph of one of our own grafted trees, which never vary from that perfect pyramidal shape

GLAUCA (Sweet Bay). This beautiful Magnolia, evergreen in the South, has small, sweet-scented flowers and bright green leaves that are silvery gray beneath. Very fine and desirable.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO., Glen Saint Mary, Florida

PALMS and CYCADS



Cocos australis



Zamia integrifolia and *Phœnix roebeleni*



Cocos plumosa

PALMS are among the most striking plants for outdoor southern planting. Their bare single trunks and huge, arching fronds distinguish them from all other plants. They always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds. As street and shade trees, and in landscape plantings, they are excellent and worthy of extensive use.

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm, of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. A very hardy sort, and one of the finest Palms for the Gulf Coast country.

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting. Suitable for planting in central and southern Florida and in protected places farther north.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome deep green leaves. Will stand some frost.

PHŒNIX canariensis. A rapid grower, stately and ornamental. Very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Needle Palm). Trunk short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber and numerous upright spines. Leaves dark, shiny green; under surface pale gray. Hardy.

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." It has a large head of fan-shaped leaves crowning a straight trunk 20 to 40 feet tall. Good for seaside planting, for it does not object to salt water. Should be more widely used, for it is a very fine variety. One of the hardiest Palms.

THIRINAX argentea (*Coccothrinax argentea*). A Fan Palm of slender growth and considerable height. Its many fronds are dark green above, lighter beneath. Used indoors in cool and temperate climates and outside in warmer latitudes. Formal and distinctive.

ZAMIA integrifolia (Coontie). Palm-like cycad, with beautiful, tufted, dark green, fern-like leaves, about 2 feet high. Very satisfactory in low plantings.

LIRIOPE

Lily-turf is a more familiar name for this indispensable plant. For compact edgings, for ground-cover effects, for informal use in borders, there are few plants more useful.

Muscari (*L. graminifolia densiflora*; Big Blue Liriope). Broad, dark green, grass-like leaves, and lavender-blue flowers in dense spikes followed by black berries. Used as border plant, for porch-boxes, a ground-cover, or as a potted plant.

Muscari exiliflora. Smaller leaf and flower than the preceding; otherwise similar.

Muscari variegata (Variegated Liriope). A beautiful yellow-striped or variegated form.

Spicata (Creeping Liriope). Leaves very narrow. Flowers light lilac to almost white. A fine ground-cover.



Liriope

Ornamental and Lawn Grasses

The most important grasses suitable for the South are offered here. Best lawns are grown from cuttings planted in spring and summer.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favorite for lawn purposes in the Lower South.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It resembles St. Augustine Grass and retains its color well in cool weather.

CENTPEDE GRASS (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). One of the best lawn and pasture grasses for the South. Spreads by runners on top of ground and withstands drought well. Recommended for spring lawns. Will set about 1200 square feet per bushel when set 1 foot apart each way.

OPHIPOGON japonicus. A low-growing Ophiopogon with very narrow, dark green leaves. Excellent ground-cover.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and specimens.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown close to salt water. Sets about 800 square feet per bushel when set 1 foot apart each way.

BITTER BLUE STEM ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. A much-improved type, stronger growing, tougher, and extremely resistant to chinch-bugs. Throughout the year it seems to keep its color better than most southern grasses, will stand more dry weather, and is equally at home in sun or shade. One bushel will plant about 900 square feet of lawn if set about a foot apart each way, or 450 square feet if spaced 1 foot by 6 inches.

AZALEAS—a riot of color



SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

1, Salmon; 2, Lavender; 3, White; 4, Scarlet; 5, Pink; 6, Variegated; 7, Rose-Red

INDIAN AZALEAS (*Azalea indica*)

Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large single or double flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others

grow rapidly into large shrubs that flourish throughout the Lower South, making a gorgeous show every year. The colors are varied and very beautiful.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of a deep rose-pink.

Pride of Dorking. Late. A good grower of medium size; free flowering. Vivid crimson.

Prince of Wales. Early. Deep rose-red. Slow, bushy, compact grower; free-flowering.

SALMON

Duc de Rohan. Early. A semi-hardy, bushy, compact grower; very free flowering. Clear salmon blooms of medium size.

Duke of Wellington. Rosy salmon with dark center. Flowers produced in abundance in midseason. Desirable.

Frederick the Great. Late. Low, bushy, compact growth; very free flowering. Deep salmon color.

Lawsal. Midseason. Tall, rather open growth; flowers profusely. One of the best of the salmon varieties.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A hardy fast grower of rather open habit, with good foliage. Free flowering and easy to grow. Light pink flowers of medium size.

Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth. The flowers are larger and a much deeper, brighter pink.

George Franc. Flowers large, pink with dark blotch on upper petals; very early. Excellent. Makes a medium-sized bush.

Macrantha. Very late. A hardy summer-blooming type. Bushy, compact grower. Single.

Macrantha, Double Pink. Late. Beautiful clear pink blooms with two or three layers of petals. Good compact grower.

WHITE

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Strong, upright grower; free blooming.

New White. Early. A bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

VARIEGATED

George Lindley Taber. See second cover.

Iveryana. Late. Low, compact grower, with good green foliage and large white flowers with pink stripe.

Strong Variegated. Fine bloomer in midseason; predominantly white with pink stripes. Although it has never been identified, we can recommend it.

Vittata Fortunei. Early. A tall, open grower; very free blooming. Medium-sized, lavender and white flowers. Earliest and longest blooming variety.

LAVENDER

Formosa. Midseason. A robust, fast-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lavender-lilac. One of the easiest to grow.

Violacea Rubra. Midseason. Deep violet flowers with wavy petals. Strong growing, and one of the best in its color.

ORANGE

Macrantha. Very late. Hardy, bushy type; good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.

President Clay. Midseason. Plant tall, open grower; free flowering. Medium-sized, orange-red flowers.

Prince of Orange. Midseason. Compact grower; free flowering. The good-sized, deep orange-colored flowers are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage.

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing plant with large leaves. Flowers deep orange, very large and extremely showy.

NATIVE AZALEAS

The native Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honeysuckles" in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. Two of the species native in Florida are carried in stock—*Azalea austrina* and *A. canescens*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired height by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.



AZALEA AUSTRINA



AZALEA HINODEGIRI

RED and DEEP PINK

Christmas Cheer. Midseason. Free producer of hose-in-hose type flowers of a good Christmas-red color. Compact; deep green foliage. Hardy.

Hexe. Midseason. Flowers hose-in-hose type, large for this group, of a deep red color. Low, dense grower. One of the best.

Hinodegiri. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a profuse bloomer over a long period. It is a shapely plant, with round, evergreen foliage, and quite dwarf in growth, making a fine pot-plant or an ideal low hedge. The flowers are vivid rosy scarlet.

Sunstar. Single, medium-sized blooms produced for a long period; deep rose-pink striped carmine. Rather open growing and hardy.

SALMON

Bridesmaid. Early. Bright salmon flowers in large clusters. Free flowering. The foliage is small and glossy green.

Salmon Beauty. Midseason. Large hose-in-hose, salmon flowers; free blooming.

Salmon Prince. Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower.

WHITE

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering. Pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

KURUME AZALEAS

Azalea obtusa japonica

THOUGH of rather slow growth, the Kurumes make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equals of other evergreen shrubs, even when they are not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

Many new and different colors, not present in other Azalea groups, are found in this class. There are white, white shaded pink, pink, lavender, carmine, scarlet, rose-red, salmon, and variegated varieties. Most of them are single-flowered, but some are hose-in-hose, i.e., one perfect flower set inside another.

LIGHT PINK

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty, beautiful, shell-pink flowers, shading deeper at the centers, and produced in profusion. Hose-in-hose type. Foliage small, rounded, with glossy sheen.

Hortensia. Midseason. Soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers in dense clusters. A compact grower.

Peachblow. Early. Single flowers of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, and having ruffled edges. Hardy and very desirable.

Pink Hose-in-Hose. Midseason. Similar to Pink Pearl but has more solid pink blooms. Good growth characteristics.

Pink Pearl. Early. Beautiful hose-in-hose flowers, produced in large clusters. Salmon-rose with light center. Very free flowering and a bushy grower.

Sweetheart Supreme. (Pericat type.) The medium-sized, blush-pink, hose-in-hose flowers resemble a Sweetheart rose. An excellent grower of compact habit, with dark green foliage.



KURUME AZALEA, CORAL BELLS

RELIANCE AZALEA AND CAMELLIA FERTILIZER

Here is the ideal fertilizer for acid-loving plants like Azaleas and Camellias. It is a balanced and complete food compounded especially to fit their needs; it is easy to apply and has no objectionable odor. Also recommended for Hollies, Magnolias, Gardenias, Rhododendrons and other acid-soil plants.



A Z A L E A S

We do not need to remind garden enthusiasts that we are all greatly indebted to the Orient for many extraordinary plant treasures, not the least of which are the Azaleas. Here at Glen Saint Mary they grow and flourish with amazing vigor amid a setting of stately pines, magnolias, oaks, and other familiar trees, festooned with Spanish moss. Words and pictures cannot portray the brilliance of these showy flowers.

There are blooms of the palest pink and the most brilliant scarlet; there are shades of red, even to the deepest crimson, and vivid tones of flame and orange; there are soft lavenders and pure whites that intensify the colors of their neighbors.



Azaleas are easily transplanted and grow readily, provided certain requirements are met. The plants should have an acid soil, either natural muck added to the neutral soil, or woods-mold secured from beneath hardwood trees. After the bed has been prepared, the addition of one-fourth to one-half pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard, well raked in, will keep the soil in proper condition. Azaleas do not prosper in dense shade, but may be shaded for a portion of the day. Good drainage is also needed. During hot, dry weather they should be watered or syringed frequently.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds. They can be grown successfully from Charleston, S. C., down the coast to central Florida and around the Gulf Coast to Texas.



MATHOTIANA

CAMELLIAS • *The Loveliest Flower of the South*

WHEN merchantmen and explorers were sailing the seven seas some two centuries ago, they brought home not only spices, silks, fine furniture and china, but many rare plants as well. Not the least of these was the lovely Camellia which, like many another plant treasure, came from China. It is natural that the Camellia, or "Japonica" as we know it more familiarly, should be established in southern gardens. Soil conditions and climate were ideal for these choice plants. In the North they had to be cherished in glass-houses because of the severe winters.

For decades the Japonicas grew and flourished in southern gardens where they were held in great favor. Like fashions in clothes and fashions in furniture and architecture, the

popularity of the Japonica waned for a while, and these choice flowers were almost forgotten.

As we again turn to the past to garner the best that was produced in other days, so we turn again to cultivate Japonicas. Camellias are easily grown in the South. Their glossy foliage and their colorful blooms are lovely to look upon. There is hardly a room in the house where a few of these richly colored blooms cannot be used to advantage. The named varieties are numerous but not all are desirable. Our enthusiasm some years ago led us to import some of the varieties available from France. These, together with many more familiar kinds, are raised here. Why not read the descriptions and learn about the fine collection that you can obtain at Glen Saint Mary?



LADY CLARE



GIGANTEA

VARIETIES FROM THE NURSERY OF THE GUICHARD SISTERS AT NANTES, FRANCE

We still have some of the varieties of Camellias propagated from the stock imported from the Camellia Nurseries of the Guichard Sisters at Nantes, France. We cannot vouch for the spelling of the variety names but pass them on to you exactly as they came to us. The French plants are designated by the letters GS to distinguish them from the plants grown on our own stock.

RARE CAMELLIAS

Adolphe Audusson. (GS.) A very large, semi-double flower of deep red with distinctly darker veins. The long yellow stamens are in a cluster in the center and occasionally there are a few petaloids. The dark green leaves are thick, with serrated margins.

Angela Cocchi. (GS.) Variegated, sparsely marked with carmine stripes on flesh-pink, almost white ground. The blooms are medium size. This is one of our French importations and is very lovely.

Aunt Jetty. This brilliant turkey-red Camellia is probably a solid red sport of Governor Mouton. Blooms are full double, irregular and usually appear from January through March. Hardy. Growth is slender and willowy in shade but sturdier in the sun. Truly a beauty.

Comte de Gomer. (GS.) Imbricated flower with many rows of soft rose petals marked with crimson stripes. Compact grower and an early bloomer.

Comtesse Canarii. An unusual shade of salmon-pink. Imbricated, medium-sized flowers.

Daikagura. A grand early sort (October through December). Large, rose-red flowers of peony form with some interspersed stamens. Leaves deeply serrated on plant of somewhat open habit. Originated in California.

Darsi. (GS.) A semi-double flower with large petals of rich red with a distinct white splotch on two petals. Very long stamens. A strikingly handsome flower, blooming in January.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). An exquisite shade of soft pink, this peony-type variety is very attractive. The plant is hardy and has fine light green foliage; blooms early and holds up well.

Duc de Bretagne. (GS.) Flower of medium size; deep rose-pink shading to lighter pink in center. Bushy, compact habit of growth and quite hardy.

Fimbriata (Alba Plena Fimbriata). Much like Alba Plena except the edges of the petals, which are serrated. One of the loveliest of all the Camellias.

Fred Sander. Flower deep red, occasionally spotted with white. Quite unusual and very desirable.

General Lamoriciere. (GS.) Large, semi-double flower of palest pink, striped with deeper pink; yellow stamens interspersed.

Gigantea. (GS.) A spreading plant with enormous leaves. The large peony-form flowers are deep red, spotted with white.

Gigantea Alba. Very large white flower of peony type with small petaloids interspersed with stamens. Good-sized, dark green leaves with margins finely serrated.



PINK PERFECTION



PINK STAR

RARE CAMELLIAS, continued

Glen 40. A very striking deep red variety that blooms in January. The flower is large, very double, with wide rounded petals. The foliage is deep green and glossy. Growth rather slow but makes a strong upright plant.

Governor Mouton. Named for the first Democratic governor of Louisiana, this large, peony-type flower is a pure deep red blotched with white. A strikingly beautiful variety.

Il Tramonto. (GS.) Very large, full double flowers with long, rather narrow petals of a beautiful soft rosy pink, marbled white. A very lovely variety.

Imperator. (GS.) A very handsome red peony-type flower of many petals and petaloids, shading lighter toward the center. Golden stamens show among the petaloids. The foliage is a soft green.

Isabella Spinola. (GS.) Imbricated. Pink streaked with white.

Jenny Lind. (GS.) Imbricated. White striated with carmine.

Kellingtonia. (GS.) The French Kellingtonia is quite different from the variety of the same name grown in this country. The flower is very large and handsome, sometimes only semi-double, while at other times it shows a full center of petaloids and stamens. A very rich shade of red with varying amounts of white.



GLEN 40

Kenny. (GS.) This variegated Camellia of exceptional elegance would be outstanding anywhere. Flowers large, carmine and lighter tints splashed and washed with white throughout. Petals erect, curved, somewhat folded, slightly creped. Stamens intermixed with petals, giving an open flower of singular beauty. Foliage attractive dark green.

Kumasaka. A large, fluffy, peony-form flower of deep glowing pink. The center petals are somewhat curled and fluted, showing a mass of golden stamens. An erect, vigorous grower and a late bloomer. Said to be delicately fragrant, but we do not vouch for that fact.

Kumasaka Variegated. Peony form; deep pink with white markings, otherwise like Kumasaka.

Lady Clare (Empress). A hardy, vigorous, free-flowering variety. Large, semi-double, rose-pink blooms that have a crepe-like texture. The yellow stamens form a prominent cluster in the center.

Lady Hume's Blush. (GS.) A full double, perfect flower of a delicate flesh color, blooming from early December through January. The plant is of open habit with pale green foliage.

Lady Mildred. Large, semi-double flower of carmine-crimson with deeper veining; petals thick and notched, the inner ones creped; stamens numerous, sometimes with a few small petaloids around them. The filaments are crimson throughout their length, adding greatly to the beauty of the flower. Selected as a seedling at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries.

La Pace. (GS.) Imbricated. White ground set off with red, striated with carmine.

Latifolia (Fanny Bolis). (GS.) Flower medium size, semi-double, variegated carmine with white splotches. Stamens usually centrally clustered. A free bloomer from December through March. Hardy; vigorous and symmetrical.

Magnoliaeflora. This delicately beautiful Camellia is very choice. The semi-double flowers, with 12 to 15 very large petals, are deep rose at the base but pale to soft blush at the tips. The plant is a compact grower with attractive foliage.

Marie Morren. (GS.) Flower medium to large, self rose-madder with deeper veins. There are 46 petals, the outer ones sometimes flecked with white. They are nearly always complete double imbricated, but occasionally are incompletely tiered.

Marquise d'Exeter. (GS.) Very large, full, peony-form flowers of clear satiny rose-pink. The petals in the center are erect and sometimes folded back, while the outer petals are fluted and deeply notched. Stamens are interspersed, even to the outside rows of petals.

Mathotiana. An enormous, full, rose-formed flower with deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures, and when fully open, a few stamens show. A vigorous grower with good green foliage. One of the finest of the red Camellias.

Mathotiana Blotched. Similar to Mathotiana but showing occasional blotches of white.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO., Glen Saint Mary, Florida



PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT

Mathotiana Rosea. (GS.) Very large, rose-shaped flower of a beautiful shade of pink—a perfect Mathotiana type.

Onor del Monte. (GS.) An imbricated flower of vivid rose marked with wide white stripes.

Rev. John G. Drayton. Medium-sized, semi-double, peony-type flowers of soft clear pink. Loose construction with stamens mixed with center petals. Entirely different from the variety known by this name on the Pacific Coast.

Sergeant Barrios. Large, semi-double, rosy red. Compact and upright growth. Very desirable. Originated at Semmes Nurseries.

Speciosa. Double peony-type flower of spinel red. Large pompon to peony form, partly imbricated.

Valtevedo. (GS.) A very fine variety. The flower is full double and perfectly symmetrical. Cup-shaped, with pale pink center petals shading to a deeper rose on the outer petals. A strong grower with very fine foliage.

Victor Emmanuel. This Camellia is outstanding because of its great beauty of form and its brilliant coloring. The flowers are peony form and of a deep rich red. Its petals are raised and slightly fluted and the stamens are in one large central cluster. The plant is compact, with deep green foliage, and blooms from midseason to late.

William S. Hastie (Colonel Firey). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, very large and full double, with many rows of petals. Good foliage and a late bloomer.

STANDARD CAMELLIAS. Class A

Alba Plena. Early. Full double, wax-like blooms of very regular form. Free flowering.

Anna Bruneau. This double, deep pink, rosebud-form Camellia is a late bloomer, resembling Mathotiana Alba. Foliage is large, deep glossy green. Growth upright.

Anna Frost. Flower small to medium size, carmine with large white areas; complete double, imbricated. Foliage excellent dark green.

Austill Pink. Semi-double pink of medium size, stamens often intermixed with smaller petals in the center. Compact and a fast grower.

Campbelli. (GS.) A late bloomer, this fine turkey-red, formal-type Camellia is produced abundantly on a compact plant. Foliage glossy dark green.

Candidissima. One of the loveliest of the whites. It is perfectly imbricated, giving it the appearance of a six-pointed star. Blooms profusely late in the season and is very fine for florists' work.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO., Glen Saint Mary, Fla.

Dunlap's Imbricata. (GS.) Small, double, carmine flecked with white.

Elegans (Chandler). One of the most spectacular of all Camellias, the enormous peony-type flowers have broad outer petals and a center of curled and overlapping petaloids which, when open, show yellow stamens. The color is a clear cherry to a soft rose, splotched and striped with white. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Although not new, Elegans (Chandler) is still one of the finest.

E. L. Steele. Brought to our attention by the late E. L. Steele, a past president of our Company. Pure white, about 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The flowers are high-centered, of incomplete double form, with yellow stamens interspersed. Usually at its best in January and is remarkable for its prolific blooms borne on a strong bush. Foliage of good size, fine dark green. One of the best whites we know and not so temperamental as many others.

Geante des Battailles. Small, peony form, variegated turkey red with white blotches. The center is a compact mass of petaloids.

Gloire de Nantes. Large peony-type flower with firm-textured petals of a deep rose-red. The center petals and petaloids are often twisted and interspersed with long yellow stamens. Good foliage and a rapid grower.

Gunnelli. Late. A large, deep rose-red, peony-type flower with stamens interspersed. Very rarely there are tiny flecks of white on some of the petals. A low, spreading plant with light green foliage.

Haley's Monarch. A tall, strong-growing, late-blooming variety with rather large foliage. The flower is semi-double and a good shade of light pink.

Herme. Large, peony form; white with red and pink stripes and splotches. A rapid and rather upright grower.

Horkan. A fine variety with semi-double flowers, variable in coloring, but white usually predominates, with pink or rose markings. Interesting and attractive.

Margherita Caleonie. (GS.) Double flower of medium size. Petals variegated crimson, splotched and washed with white.



LATIFOLIA

STANDARD CAMELLIAS, Class A, continued

- Mathotiana Alba.** (GS.) A large, full double, white flower, rarely showing a line of pale pink. A late bloomer.
- Otome.** The blooms are of the formal imbricated type, on the order of Pink Perfection, small to medium size, dainty in appearance. Color delicate light pink with noticeable scallops on edges of petals. February to April is its blooming season. Foliage dull green.
- Perugiana.** Double, white. Midseason.
- Pink Herme.** Peony form, pink; stamens visible. Similar to Herme but not so full.
- Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel).** Medium size; shell-pink, wax-like petals in perfect double formation. Early and free flowering.
- Pink Star.** Irregular, semi-double, bright rose-pink with yellow stamens interspersed with the petaloids. The flowers are large, with pointed outer petals, giving a star-like appearance. Rather slow growing but a heavy bloomer.
- Prince Eugene Napoleon.** Double bright red flowers of good size. Early to midseason.
- Professor C. S. Sargent.** Very double, peony-form flower of bright scarlet, with a row of larger petals around the edge. Semi-dwarf; very free bloomer.
- Reine des Fleurs.** (GS.) Flower small. Outer petals deep rose-red, shading lighter toward center; inner petals erect and incurved.
- Sacco Rose.** The blooms are of medium size, complete double, regular imbricated. Color carmine-pink. Leaves dark green, on nicely shaped plant.
- Semi-Double Blush.** Name in doubt, but propagated from a French import. Semi-double, with petals of the palest blush-pink. Long yellow stamens. Very dainty and beautiful.
- Takayama.** Flowers tend to be small; self carmine shading lighter toward center. Of regular imbricated form. The blooms are borne profusely and the whole effect is most pleasing.
- Theresa Massini.** Color shell-pink, similar to Pink Perfection, and foliage on the same order. Leaves small and growth compact.
- Traversi Plenissima.** Imbricated. Red.
- Tricolor Nova.** (GS.) Imbricated. White tinged with soft pink, striated.
- Virginia Franco.** (GS.) Pinky white ground striated with deeper pink.
- Waterloo (Ethrington White).** Large, semi-double, pure white flowers of tissue-thin texture. Vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer even when quite young.



SASANQUA



MARQUISE D'EXETER

STANDARD CAMELLIAS. Class B

- Carpentier.** Very double; deep center of many petaloids somewhat like Sargent; medium pink.
- Christmas Glory.** Small, peony form, turkey-red to rose-madder. The center is made up of small, folded, somewhat twisted petaloids interspersed with large, folded, curved ones, making a flower of unusual form and interest.
- Elizabeth.** White; double; petals are crinkled. Although the majority of flowers are white, a few have a slight pinkish tint. It is a strong grower. Foliage dark green.
- Jarvis Red.** Semi-double, blood-red flowers of good size, with yellow stamens showing among the petals. A rapid grower, flowering late.
- Lily.** Very lovely double white, sometimes spotted or lined with palest pink.
- Mme. de Strekaloff.** A flat double flower with old-fashioned candy stripes. Upright, strong grower.
- Pomponia Rubra.** Deep red with pompon center.
- Rose Emry.** Full double, with medium-sized blooms of deep rose.
- Sacco Vera.** Imbricated, light pink.
- Sarah Frost.** Late. Very double; deep pink. Free flowering.
- Standard Pink.** Double; imbricated. Pink with white spots and sometimes solid pink. A compact grower. Blooms mid-season to late.
- T. K. Variegated.** Semi-double, pale pink with shadings of deeper pink and lavender; large cluster of yellow stamens.

SASANQUA CAMELLIAS

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. The foliage is smaller, the growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier—in October. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects since the plants make attractive evergreen shrubs. No collection is complete without a few of the Sasanqua forms.

- Blanchette.** A single white flower tinted pink on margins, reminding one of dogwood. Very sturdy and upright, with dainty gray-green foliage.
- Briar Rose.** Soft clear pink, resembling the wild rose. Small, dark green foliage and a flaring habit of growth.
- Hebe.** Single, phlox-pink flowers, freely produced. Upright, open plant.
- Mino-No-Yuki.** Semi-double; pure white with golden stamens.
- Oleifera.** Very large; white petals tipped pink.
- Tanya.** Notable for its small, delicately sweet-scented, single blooms of rose-bengal hue. Flowers average 5 or 6 petals and shade to deeper pink along outer margins. Foliage small, narrow and sharp pointed.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO., Glen Saint Mary, Florida

FRUITS AND NUTS

for THE DEEP SOUTH

THE deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, and in certain sections, Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these uncertain times, cannot be overestimated. **WHY BUY? —GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!**

CARNES PEAR

{*Apple Pear*}

Introduced by S. M. Carnes of Florahome, Florida. The parent tree is said to have come from England half a century ago. The fruit is medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.

LOQUAT

{*Eriobotrya japonica*}

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree standing several degrees of frost, and a fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine, sub-acid flavor. Tree blooms in November to December, and fruits mature in spring.



Excelsior Plums. Natural size

FIGS

Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South. Trees are very productive and the fruit, fresh or preserved, may be used throughout the year. A commercial Fig orchard requires very little care, compared with other fruits.

Black. Medium to large; skin bluish black, almost entirely covered with delicate bluish bloom. Quality good. Strong grower, heavy bearer; hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. Fall.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

Green Ischia. Medium size, long; rosy flesh, sweet and rich. Good tree.

Lemon. Good size; yellowish green; flesh white, sweet, of fair quality. Early.



Celeste Figs

EXCELSIOR PLUM

This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

MULBERRIES

For quick, effective shade and an abundance of fruits for birds, chickens, and pigs, no other tree takes the place of the Mulberry about the home. In addition, the fruit is wholesome and abundant. Every farm should have them.

Hicks. Rapid-growing, early-bearing trees, producing good fruits all summer.

Stubbs. A vigorous tree producing large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Townsend. Very vigorous tree, bearing wonderfully fine crops of medium-sized fruits very early in spring.

PECANS

Because the nuts are so rich in required food elements and so palatable, the Pecan has become an essential part of fruit orchards for home use throughout the South. Pecan trees succeed on various soils—sandy loam, light clay, or sand and clay are suitable. Low, wet land should be avoided unless it can be well drained; they need moisture like all trees, but detest "wet feet." The varieties we list are well tried and favorably known.

Big Z. The trees are symmetrical and grow faster than the average Pecan. The nuts are narrow and nearly as long as Stuart; easy to crack and well-flavored.

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

Farley. This is a relatively new variety brought to our attention by the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Vigorous and prolific. An early bearer of medium-sized, round, well-filled nuts. Meat unusually high in oil content; about average in ease of cracking.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut with very thin shell and of good quality. It is well adapted to planting in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and southeast Georgia.

Moneymaker. A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage.

Schley. A good tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.



Stuart

Moneymaker

Success

GRAPES

That Thrive in the South

All Grapes that grow in the open ground are descended from the wild Grapes of field and forest. By crossing varieties and by selection over a long period of time, we now have varieties that freely yield large, well-filled bunches in both the Muscadine and Bunch Grape classes.

The group of Muscadine Grapes is well and favorably known throughout the East and Southeast. For the Southeast, in particular, many sorts of the Bunch Grapes do not seem to be well adapted, but of those which are successful here we have long produced and distributed the following list:

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruit; sweet flavor. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

MALE MUSCADINE. A valuable staminate variety chiefly recommended for planting with other Muscadines to fertilize their bloom and thus insure heavy and regular crops.

BUNCH GRAPES

Beacon. A strong grower; ripens early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches.

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender.

Delaware. Small fruits of best quality; skin red or pink. Medium-sized bunches.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty.

Ives. A good grower; very productive. Bunches and fruits large. Very fine early black variety.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality greenish yellow Grape.



Thomas Grapes



Hood Pear

PEACHES

Next to citrus, the Peach is, perhaps, prized more highly than any other of the fruits in the South. Our Peach varieties have been very carefully chosen on the basis of every favorable quality possessed by this fancy fruit, and the selections below are adapted to various sections of the South as indicated.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening-time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Freestone.

Babcock. Zones I and II. Midseason. Small to medium; red with mild, non-acid, white flesh. Bears early. Fruits cling to tree even when ripe. Needs heavy pruning and thinning.

Belle of Georgia. (Zones III and IV. July 1-15.) Large; white with red cheek. Very showy. Prolific. Widely planted. Freestone.

Dorothy N. (Zones I and II. July 5-15.) Seedling of Angel. Very handsome, large, of fine quality. A good bearer of nearly round, yellow-fleshed fruit. Freestone.

Elberta. (Zones III and IV. July 5-20.) Large; yellow, red-cheeked; finest quality. Most popular sort in the South. Good in west Florida and north. Freestone.

Florida Gem. (Zones I, II, III, IV. July 1-10.) Fruit large, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet and juicy. One of the best of the Honey strain. Freestone.

Hall's Yellow. (Zones I and II. June 15-25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Freestone.

Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Freestone.

Luttichau. (Zone II. May 25-June 10.) Another special, and a fine market and table Peach. Large; greenish white, marked with red; juicy, finely flavored. Freestone.

Taber. (Zones I, II, III, IV. June 15-25.) Excellent canning Peach. Fruit very rich and juicy. Tree prolific. Clingstone.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Freestone.



Jewel Peaches

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

PEARS

Every home-garden should have a few Pear trees to supply luscious, juicy fruit for the table as well as canning. In spring the trees are a cloud of white blossoms.

Baldwin. Originated several years ago in Baldwin County, Alabama, this fine Pear is a welcome addition to our list. In size it is comparable to Hood. A midseason bearer of excellent quality fruit. Much finer grained than Pineapple, the Baldwin is juicy and a grand table fruit. Trees are resistant to nematode attack to a remarkable degree. We suggest that you try a few this season; it may be just what you need to complete your Pear collection or your grove.

Carnes. See page 29.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Orient. Originating from a cross made by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, probably between a European and an Asiatic variety. It was named and released by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. Production records for two years on 18-year-old trees showed an average of 39¾ bushels per tree in 1945 and 41 bushels in 1946. At this rate the acre yield would be 477 bushels and 492 bushels respectively.

Orient fruit averages large, often 3¼ inches in diameter. Skin is thick and tough, with somewhat rough finish. Creamy white flesh is of good texture but mild flavor. Fruit ripens in Tennessee about the middle of August and therefore should mature a little earlier in Florida. Blooms later than Kieffer, which is a decided advantage here in the South.

Trees may not be immune to fire blight but injury from this disease has not been observed in the Station orchard at Knoxville. A vigorous grower; the dark green foliage attracts attention among other Pear varieties. While fruit of Orient is good when eaten fresh, we recommend it particularly for canning.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. We recommend planting Pineapple and Hood trees for a fine orchard.

GUAVAS

Red Cattley. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1¼ inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.



Pomegranate

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Of the summer to winter fruits cultivated in the South, few are more attractive than Japan Persimmons. The most valuable are included in our list. The fruits are medium to large, and of a pleasing custard-like consistency. Sugar content is high and of a sort easily assimilated by the body. For this reason Persimmons are often included on special diet lists. Commercial plantings have been profitable, and the fruit markets of the country have not yet been supplied.

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin. Light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red. Flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hachiya. Very large and showy; brilliant red skin. Sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.

Hyakume. Roundish oblong to roundish oblate, large (up to 3 inches long); skin buff-yellow to orange and frequently netted about the apex. Flesh dark cinnamon, firm, sometimes fibrous but of very pleasing quality. October.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin. Flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Ormond. Oblong-conical, small to medium; skin smooth, yellowish red, with scattering dots and whitish bloom, very tender. Flesh orange-red near center with few or no seeds; astringent until soft. Keeps well. Very late November and December.

Taber's No. 23. Round to oblate, with flat or depressed apex, small; skin red with dotted effect. Flesh very dark and speckled, sweet; seeds numerous—8 to 10. An excellent home fruit. September and October.

Tamopan. Oblate and very flat, marked by a deep constriction near the stem end, very large (3 to 5 inches across); skin reddish orange, thick and tough. Flesh light orange, astringent until ripe. Seedless. October, November.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use. September, October.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato-shaped; skin red. Flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Tsuru. Long, conical (2¼ x 3¼ inches); skin bright orange, reddening as it ripens, with purple bloom while immature. Flesh dark yellow, firm, astringent until very ripe, with few or no seeds. September, October.

POMEGRANATES

Grown throughout the Lower South. Small trees, producing scarlet flowers and acid fruits used for drinks and jellies. For dry, well-drained soils.

Purple-seeded. Large; thin rind; juice-cells wine-colored; quality best.

Rhoda. Fruit large; rind thin and tough; juice-cells large; juice sweet and of fine flavor.

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet, juicy fruit and is one of the best of that group.

Wonderful. Large, late sort; fruit of good quality and highly colored.

PLUMS

In the Lower South some Japanese-native hybrid Plums are most successful. Of these, Excelsior, McRea and Terrell are outstanding. Not many of the other Plum types are successful fruiterers in the southern sections. Our list is selected from the best.

Abundance. Medium to large, round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; best quality. A prolific, strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Large to very large, rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small. Cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous; upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Chabot. Large (about 2 inches in diameter), oblong-conical; pink-red, with numerous small dots. Flesh yellow, solid, tart. Cling; quality very good. Tree vigorous in growth.

Excelsior. Introduced by Mr. Taber. See page 29.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red, covered with thick bluish bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent. Prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red. Crimson flesh; juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Red June. Medium to large, lop-sided; vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; dark, dull red all over with greenish dots. Flesh purplish red; pit small. Free; firm, juicy; quality excellent. A splendid keeper and good shipper.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings. Flesh greenish yellow, very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above and often aids materially in the production of heavy crops.

BANANAS

A rapid-growing, large-foliaged plant that is very decorative and produces quantities of fruit. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food. Best grown in Florida on margins of lakes, banks of streams, and similar places.

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits.

Hart (Hart's Choice; Lady-Finger). A valuable sort; hardier than Cavendish.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong grower, producing small bunches of fruits.



Tuberous-rooted Begonia

AGLAONEMA commutatum (Variegated Chinese Evergreen). Beautiful indoor plants with long, thick, green foliage, usually mottled lighter green. Very effective and attractive. A warm-climate plant.

simplex. Like above but without variegation.

ARALIA balfouriana. Upright-growing plant; rounded, coarsely toothed leaves, blotched white at margins. Grown in pots or outdoors in south Florida.

ARDISIA crenulata. See page 2.

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) **lutescens Palm**. A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions. Large, dark green leaves.

lurida variegata. Leaves striped green and white.

BEGONIA, Marjorie Gibbs and Melior. Beautiful masses of pink bloom with attractive yellow stamens characterize these lovely Christmas-flowering plants. Marjorie Gibbs is slightly darker than Melior.

BEGONIAS, **Tuberous-rooted**. Notable for their lush foliage and wide variety of brilliant colors. Blooms are often camellia-like and of almost perfect symmetry; sometimes single or semi-double. Colors range from white through brilliant yellow and orange to flaming red. Please order by color or in assortment.

BELOPERONE guttata (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An unusually attractive flowering plant, suitable for pot-culture and also outdoor planting in the central and southern parts of Florida. It will grow to a height of 1½ feet, and has drooping racemes of cream and purple flowers, enclosed in rosy copper bracts. Blooms almost continuously.

CARYOTA urens Palm (Fish-tail Palm). A tropical Palm for indoor culture. The dark green leaves are very long and broad and cut in a manner that resembles a fish-tail.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonæ. See page 2.

DIEFFENBACHIA baumannii. Suitable for pot-culture indoors or can be grown in the open in south Florida. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white.

DRACÆNA fragrans. Parent of *D. fragrans massangeana*, its plain dark green leaves and graceful curving habit make it a popular selection among foliage plants. Readily maintained indoors with a minimum of attention.

fragrans massangeana. Leaves up to 3 feet long and 4 inches across. Each leaf is decorated with a broad yellow stripe down the center. A choice variety.

HOUSE PLANTS

ALTHOUGH the decorative plants here presented are primarily for indoor use, some of them are adapted to outdoor situations, particularly in the warmer sections of the country. House plants are eminently and increasingly a part of American home life. Our selection has been carefully made to afford the maximum enjoyment to those who cannot or will not depend entirely upon garden and landscape materials.

Dracæna godseffiana. A very attractive variety with smooth, glossy green leaves irregularly dotted with white. It stands house temperatures remarkably well.

sanderiana. Long leaves with broad margins of white.

GARDENIA veitchii. This fine variety is the one used for greenhouse forcing. Its pure white, wax-like flowers are perfectly formed and it ranks in popularity with the camellia for boutonnières.

GLOXINIA. A close relative of Saintpaulia but with much larger leaves. The velvety texture and brilliant tones of the bell-like flowers make them a favorite indoors during spring and early summer.

KALANCHOE, **Tom Thumb**. Succulent tropical herb with opposite, fleshy leaves, obovate-oblong to 2 inches long; slightly toothed. Flowers bright orange, in flat-topped clusters. Usually blooms during Christmas season here.

PANAMIGA (*Pilea involucreata*). A dainty new house plant from South America, where it grows in the tropical woods. It has metallic green leaves changing from olive-green to purplish bronze, crinkled and hairy. Fine lacy flowers are borne at the ends of the branchlets and partly cover the upper leaves. Grows in light soil and prefers shade.

PANDANUS veitchii. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed, green foliage striped with creamy white.

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular indoor plant. Compact, with leathery, dark green, oval leaves.

obtusifolia variegata. Similar to *Obtusifolia* in growth but leaves brightly variegated creamy white.

sandersi (Watermelon Begonia). This beautiful type is remarkable for its resemblance to miniature watermelon plants. Dull green, rounded leaves are striped with light green in regular pattern.

PHENIX roebeleni Palm. Low-growing, with small, gracefully curved leaves. Most satisfactory. Hardy in south Florida. Illustrated on page 18.

POINSETTIAS. Among the most colorful subjects for use as Christmas decorations.

SAINTPAULIA (African Violet)

Blue Boy. Deep blue-violet. Large, rather flat and prolific. Leaves ovate and flat, with down-curved edges; light dull green above, pale below. Plant fine and handsome. A grand bloomer.

Blue Girl. Patd. Flowers of deep blue-violet, cupped, good size. The leaves are distinctively scalloped, showing lighter veining and a pale spot at the base. A fine upright grower that may become even more popular than its parent, Blue Boy.

Neptune. Another beautifully different sort. The blooms are blue-violet, of medium size, on short stems. Leaves ovate, slightly troughed and crinkly, shiny dark olive-green above and rosy below. Plant flat, with overlapping leaves.

Pink Beauty. Patd. Large pink blooms held high on plant. Petals slightly cupped, with irregular edges; prolific. Leaves light dull green above, pale below. Exceptionally lovely and probably the finest and freest-flowering pink to date. Sport of Blue Boy.

Sailor Boy. Somewhat similar to Blue Boy, but lighter blue flowers and flatter growth. Leaves rounded, showing darker mottling on light green.

Trilby. (Our Variety.) Lavender-pink or orchid. Young flowers are red-violet, with upper petals darker. Growth flat, with close dull leaves. Sport of Blue Boy.

White Lady. Patd. Beautiful translucent white, medium-sized flowers. Prolific blooms, usually crowded among the foliage. Leaves ovate, with shallow crenation and margins curled down. Light dull green above, almost white below.

SANSEVIERIA parva. A dwarf type having very narrow green leaves with crosswise bandings of a darker green.



Saintpaulia

VINES

VINES are just about the most satisfactory group of plants one can use anywhere and are especially important in the South because of the number of different kinds that will do well here.

Flowering vines provide a maximum of beauty with a minimum of ground space. With a small area for the plant to start, one can quickly cover unattractive walls, fences, trellises or dead trees with beautiful bloom held against a background of cooling green.

Try *Ficus repens* for a permanent cover for walls. It is close and clinging and easy to keep trimmed.

ALLAMANDA cathartica williamsi. Evergreen climbing plant bearing golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers with reddish brown throats. Adapted to central and south Florida.

BIGNONIA chamberlayni. Evergreen. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.

speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters.

venusta (Flame Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender.

BOUGAINVILLEA, Afterglow. Yellow-orange changing to salmon and light rose. One of the newer varieties and a most attractive variation.

Barbara Karst. A very vigorous new hybrid. Much the same color as Crimson Lake but branches more readily and has larger flower bracts. Blooms appear along the entire branch. Makes a perfect bush without staking.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower; large masses of purple flowers.

Prætoria. A sport of Crimson Lake. Flowers orange-yellow.

Nos. 20 and 21. Both of these splendid new varieties are strong growers with an extended blooming period. Attractive red flowers. The difference between the two is hard to describe but will be easily noticed by the Bougainvillea fancier. Hendry originations.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest for covering buildings and walls.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine with showy scarlet flowers.

White (*L. japonica*). A rapid-growing evergreen vine; stems slender, leaves dark green. The sweet-scented flowers are white, changing to yellow.

IVY, Self-Branching Small-Leaf Type. A fine new variety with unusually small, delicately formed leaves. Exceptionally good for use indoors.

JASMINUM gracillimum. Climbing. Leaves to 1½ inches long. Fragrant white flowers 1 inch or more across.

grandiflorum (Spanish Jasmine). Nearly erect, with vine-like branches and bright green leaves. The clusters of large, fragrant white flowers are often tinged with pink on the outside. An almost continuous bloomer.

ilicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen vine with handsome foliage and white, star-shaped flowers. Very desirable.

pubescens. Evergreen vine or scrambling shrub with attractive foliage and showy, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

simplicifolium (Wax Jasmine). Evergreen. Beautiful, dark green, waxy leaves and white, star-shaped flowers. Can be pruned and grown as a shrub. Makes a splendid hedge.

PANDOREA jasminoides. Foliage dark green. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white suffused with pink.



Bougainvillea, Barbara Karst

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring.

White. Produces large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months.

BAMBOOS

There are no more beautiful plants than the Bamboos. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, if well supplied with plant-food. Good drainage they should have, and moisture in abundance.

The accepted botanical and new horticultural name is given first, followed in parenthesis by the old horticultural name.

Arundinaria japonica (*Pseudosasa japonica*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa multiplex. (*B. argentea*). Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa multiplex, Silverstripe. (*B. argentea striata*). A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa multiplex, Fernleaf. (*B. disticha*). A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.

Bambusa multiplex, Alphonse Karr. (*B. verticillata*). Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful. Good for fishing poles.



Plant and cane of *Bambusa multiplex*, Silverstripe

Bambusa multiplex, Alphonse Karr

Bambusa multiplex, Fernleaf

ROSES

OUR old friends and customers know that it has been our policy for many years to follow a conservative course with Rose varieties. We have maintained, and with good reason, that no new variety, however highly recommended elsewhere, was worth catalogue space until it had been tried and proved for at least two seasons under the special conditions to be found in the latitude where most of our Roses are sold.

Now, however, when almost every day sees the advent of a new variety somewhere in the world, the old attitude among Rose lovers is giving way to a definite restlessness, a sort of impatience with time that clearly says, "We do not want to wait. Let us judge these grand new Roses." In acceding to these wishes we have been guided in our offerings, whether of patented sorts or not, by the opinions of those who are best qualified to suggest and advise. Our list of varieties is now considerably lengthened by some of the very latest and most brilliant introductions to the Rose world.

In the following categories are to be found Roses for every need, grown on understocks suited to the most particular situation. Try Mme. Plantier if you are among the many who expect, but rarely get, long-lived Roses in the southernmost states. Many of these enormous bushes or semi-trees that we used to see on grandmother's lawn (or even more recently) were grown on Plantier stock.

Cherokee has been a lifesaver for lots of us because of its remarkable toughness as a rootstock. If about to despair, give Cherokee a chance to show what it can do in those almost impossible spots.

Of course, the majority of our Roses are on Multiflora, which we have so far found to be unsurpassed for general use.

Glen Roses are graded according to the standards of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Abbreviations after listed varieties refer to class or type: T., Tea; HT., Hybrid Tea; CHT., Climbing Hybrid Tea; CT., Climbing Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HG., Hybrid Gigantea; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; HPol., Hybrid Polyantha; C., China; LC., Large-flowered Climber; H.Br., Hybrid Bracteata.



MABELLE
STEARNS

PINK BUSH ROSES

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Delicate silvery pink shading to peach in center. Flowers medium size, double. Bush seldom mildews and is free bloomer in spring and fall.

Baby Rambler. Pol. Dwarf pink cluster Rose. For hedges and borders.

Betty Uprichard. HT. One of our finest pink Roses. Tapering buds, opening into beautiful two-toned flowers with upper side of petals light pink and deep rose-pink underneath. A strong, disease-resistant plant, blooming all summer.

Cecile Brunner. HPol. The little Sweet-heart Rose has exquisite pink buds that open to graceful double flowers of light pink with yellow bases. A grand little Rose.

Commando. HT. Patent No. 702. The flower is shaped like a cactus dahlia—very delicate although of huge size. Salmon-pink with brilliant yellow toward the base of the petals. A fine new variety worthy of a place in every garden. The plant is husky.

Countess Vandal. HT. Patent No. 38. Long-pointed, coppery orange buds opening to large, double, high-centered flowers on long stems. Richly fragrant; the color is brilliant pink suffused with salmon. Very fine for cutting.

Crown of Jewels (Little Beauty). HT. Patent No. 149. Listed as a Hybrid Tea but is a Floribunda type and one of the finest bedding Roses. Vigorous and bushy, well adapted to massing in the border. Very double, cupped blooms of lovely coral-rose borne in clusters. Nearly ever-blooming; superb for cutting because it lasts well in water.

Dainty Bess. HT. Distinctly different type. Flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, single, broad-petaled, with crinkled edges, delicate rose-pink. The prominent stamens remind one of Cherokee.

Douglas MacArthur. HT. Patent No. 581. A fine strong plant that has proved successful all over the country. Loaded with graceful, tulip-shaped buds that open slowly into glorious flowers of good proportions. Rose, gold and salmon are perfectly blended.

Edith Willkie. HT. Patent No. 500. A beautiful Rose originated by the Hill Greenhouses of Richmond, Indiana, and named for the wife of a great American. High-pointed bud of deep jasper-red; as the petals open they show an inside surface of bright shrimp-pink and an outer tone of Venetian pink with a lemon-yellow base. Delightfully fragrant. Unsurpassed for cutting.

Editor McFarland. HT. The finest dark pink Rose. Perfect form and long lasting. Splendid healthy plant.

Else Poulsen. HPol. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers, moderately fragrant, and very lasting. A continuous bloomer, even through the intense heat of a southern summer.

Hilda. HT. A two-toned pink Rose of fine form and large size. A very satisfactory summer Rose.



CRIMSON GLORY

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

PINK BUSH ROSES, continued

Katherine T. Marshall. HT. Patent No. 607. A delicately formed flower of large size, often 5 inches across. The full, fragrant blooms are carried on fine long stems ideal for cutting. Warm glowing pink in color. The heavy petals resist the summer sun, and both growth and foliage compare favorably with Radiance. Very disease-resistant.

Letty Coles. T. A strong-growing Rose, producing an abundance of beautifully shaded pinkish salmon flowers.

Mabelle Stearns. H. *Setigera*. Patent No. 297. A *Rosa setigera* hybrid by Horvath. This exquisite peach-blossom-pink Rose is, without doubt, the dooryard Rose par excellence. The flower is fully double, with fifty to sixty sharply recurving petals, pale silvery pink on the outside, shading deeper toward the center. A continuous bloomer, and delightfully fragrant. The bush is low and wide-spreading, to 5 or 6 feet. The foliage is small, dark green and very thick. This mat-like appearance makes it perfect for borders and ground-covers, as well as for group planting and single specimens in the flower border.

Exclusive distribution for Florida and southern Georgia by Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company.

Minnie Francis. T. Deep pink, very open flower. Strong grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Immense globular flowers of silvery pink on a strong, dependable plant. Fragrant. The famous street Rose in Portland, Ore.

Mme. Lombard. T. Strongest-growing pink in our collection. Clear light pink to deeper tint. Can be grown in tree-form.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower.

Mrs. R. M. Finch. Pol. Fine flowers of rosy pink, paling lighter, borne in large clusters. Vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. Fine for shrubby plantings and hedges.

Pink Killarney. HT. Large, almost single, delicate pink blooms, opening wide.

Pink Maman Cochet. T. Nicely formed buds and flowers of pale pink, deeper at center. Fine for cutting.

Radiance. HT. Globular flowers in two shades of pink. Blooms continuously.

Salmon Spray. HPol. Huge clusters of large, salmon-pink flowers.

Santa Anita. HT. Patent No. 539. The outstanding feature of this Rose is its tolerance of brilliant sun and heat. There is no bleaching of the color from the beginning to the end of the season. Elegantly formed, open blooms of pure peach-blossom-pink; long-pointed buds. Plants are sturdy, of medium height.

PINK CLIMBING ROSES

Belle of Portugal. HG. Extremely large flowers of lovely pink tinged with salmon.

Ednah Thomas. CHT. Large double flowers of salmon-rose flushed orange. Fragrant. Continuous bloom.

Mrs. Charles Bell. CHT.

Pink Killarney. CHT.

Pink Maman Cochet. CT.

Radiance. CHT.

RED BUSH ROSES

Ami Quinard. HT. A lovely deep, rich velvety crimson-maroon. Blooms of medium size, fragrant, lasting for several days. Plant vigorous and blooms freely.

Black Prince. HP. Produces large, dark crimson flowers, nearly black at times. Very strong grower.

Charles K. Douglas. HT. A thoroughly dependable variety with large, full flowers of flaming scarlet flushed velvety crimson. This is not new but the fact that it has survived in popular favor so long is to its credit. A free bloomer, very vigorous in growth.

Charlotte Armstrong. HT. Patent No. 455. An All-America Selection, this lovely Rose opens long, slender buds of brilliant red in cool weather and cherry to cerise in hot weather. The long-stemmed blooms open slowly and last for several days, which makes it ideal for cutting. The bush is a strong grower, with disease-resistant foliage.

Crimson Glory. HT. Patent No. 105. Splendidly formed flowers of rich scarlet-crimson with a fine velvety nap and deep black shadows on the inner petals. Wonderfully fragrant. In a race with Etoile de Hollande for top honors. A steady bloomer.

Donald Prior. Floribunda. Patent No. 377. This beautiful Rose is one of the most satisfactory of the Floribunda type we have ever grown. It has been tested here at Glen Saint Mary over a period of several years and, in spite of floods and droughts, it goes on blooming through the long hot summers. The immense clusters of deep red, semi-double flowers have a velvety sheen and texture. In addition to the regular bursts of bloom in large clusters, Donald Prior has an interesting habit of sending out individual flowers all over the bush, so that we may truly say it is "never out of bloom."

Etoile de France. HT. A truly excellent Rose. Large, very fragrant, crimson flowers.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. One of the best red Roses. It has distinguished itself by blooming every day all summer in our test garden under a blistering sun, and later through a prolonged rainy season. It had no shade and its gorgeous color never faded.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. Velvety red, sweet-scented blooms. A very vigorous shrub Rose.

Hadley. HT. An old favorite crimson-red Rose with unforgettable fragrance.

Heart's Desire. HT. Patent No. 501. Another All-America winner. The beautiful deep red bloom is very close to Rose perfection. The long buds open to wide-petaled, firm-textured flowers that are exquisitely fragrant and do not fade. The plants are vigorous, with disease-resistant foliage.

His Majesty. HT. Blooms of good size, fragrant, dark crimson, deepening toward edges. Abundant bloomer. Good stems and growth habit.

Kirsten Poulsen. HPol. Bright scarlet, single, slightly fragrant blooms borne in clusters on long stems. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, very hardy, and blooms all season.

Louis Philippe. C. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloomer.

Red-Letter Day. HT. A brilliant scarlet, nearly single Rose that quickly opens flat. Satisfactory grower and makes beautiful mass effect in the garden.

Red Radiance. HT. Deep rose-red. Lasts well. Fine for cutting.

Will Rogers. HT. Patent No. 256. The color is very dark crimson-maroon that persists until the flower is completely gone. Intense fragrance adds to its attractiveness. Double blooms with beautifully ruffled petals; produced lavishly from early spring to frost. A strong plant with dark green foliage. Excellent for cutting.

World's Fair. Floribunda. Patent No. 362. One of the largest-flowered of the Floribundas. The flowers are rich, velvety scarlet shading to deep maroon. An almost continuous bloomer, the bush is vigorous and exceptionally hardy. Fine both for garden display and for cutting. By long and thorough test, this beautiful Rose has been proved particularly well adapted to Florida conditions.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

Etoile de Hollande. CHT. A strong climbing form of the famous bush Rose.

Paul's Scarlet. LC. Startling brilliant scarlet blooms which seldom fade. Profuse bloomer in spring. Fine for covering fences and walls.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). Excellent companion for white Cherokee.

Red Radiance. CHT. Vigorous, climbing sport of Red Radiance.

Reine Marie Henriette. CT. One of best red climbers we know. Bright red, pointed buds of good size. A vigorous grower.



PEACE



COUNTRESS
VANDAL



ECLIPSE

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Yellow, Copper- and Orange-Tinted



EDITOR McFARLAND

California. HT. Patent No. 449. Glorious ruddy orange toned with saffron-yellow, the outside of the broad petals overlaid with rose—a two-tone effect of wonderful richness. Buds are long pointed and the enormous flower reaches a diameter of 5 to 6 inches. Growth is vigorous, with healthy, glossy green foliage.

Eclipse. HT. Patent No. 172. Streamlined buds of golden yellow and nicely formed double flowers of the same color. A splendid bloomer. Tall, healthy plants.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Has slender, pointed buds and exquisitely cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Upright habit; disease-resistant. Free continuous bloomer. One of the best.

Lowell Thomas. HT. Patent No. 595. Well-formed buds with high cupped centers and outward-rolling petals. The color is vivid, clear chrome-yellow, more vibrant than most yellow Roses. A strong grower with good foliage and stiff stems. The finest deep yellow Rose we have seen. All-America Rose Selection for 1944.

Luxembourg. HT. An extremely satisfactory Hybrid Tea Rose for southern gardens. The flowers are rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper, and lighter yellow at the tips of the petals.

McGredy's Sunset. HT. Patent No. 317. A splendid bedding Rose with warm glowing colors, yellow at the base shading to scarlet, with yellow on the reverse of the petals. A free bloomer and a most vigorous plant.

Mrs. P. S. du Pont. HT. Stands in the front rank of yellow garden Roses and can be depended on always to provide admirable yellow buds. It has been awarded high Rose honors, and even today after twenty years retains its popularity.

WILL ROGERS



CLIMBING ROSE, HIGH NOON

Peace. HT. Patent No. 591. This Rose has everything to recommend it: color, size, sturdiness. Pink edges the lemon-yellow buds and suffuses the open flowers, which as they age change to cream and then almost white. The large, ruffled blooms are borne on very stiff stems and set off by rich dark foliage. Although this Rose was heralded by almost overwhelming advance publicity, it has fulfilled the most ardent claims made for it. American Rose Society members give it the highest rating of any Rose.

Pinocchio. Floribunda. Patent No. 484. A charming shrub Rose that bears lovely bouquets of salmon and gold blooms. Excellent for corsages and boutonnieres. This petite Rose can be counted on for almost continuous color; very fragrant, too.

Safrano. T. Well known and liked. Saffron and apricot buds and semi-double flowers. Disease-resistant.

Soeur Therese (Sister Therese). HT. Long-pointed buds heavily marked with carmine, while the open flowers are rich daffodil-yellow. Blooms are freely produced on good cutting stems. A unique feature is its habit of sending up long canes that branch out at the top in candelabra effect.

Sunburst. HT. Another fine Rose for the South. Medium-sized, long-pointed buds open to double cupped blooms of clear yellow, with golden orange tints in center. Spreading; almost thornless.

Talisman. HT. Presents unusual combinations of orange and copper tones, suffused with pink. Truly multicolored. Flowers are high centered, double, and quite fragrant. Does best in partial shade in this latitude.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

Fortune's Double Yellow. N. Semi-double, orange-yellow flowers flaked with red, borne along the stems in June and July.

High Noon. CHT. Patent No. 704. Lemon-yellow climber. An All-America Rose Selection chosen as a Southern Regional winner for 1947. A valuable addition to the meager list of yellow climbers suited to the South.

Marechal Niel. N. Deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy plant.

Perle des Jardins. CT. Most satisfactory climbing yellow Rose in the South.



Rosa Rouletti

WHITE BUSH ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Fine white, sometimes called White American Beauty.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Free and regular bloomer from early to late. Pure white, on long stems. One of the most satisfactory southern sorts.

Marie van Houtte. T. The general color is white, but tinted at center with pale lemon and on outer petals with pink.

Snowbird. HT. Lovely white buds opening to a medium-sized double bloom of snow-white with a creamy center. Delicious fragrance. Continuous bloom on a healthy plant.

White Killarney. HT. Long-pointed buds and semi-double, open flowers.

White Maman Cochet. T. Closely resembles Pink Maman Cochet in all but color. Excellent for cutting. White, tinted pink on outer petals, pale yellow centers.

White Radiance. HT. Just as reliable as Radiance in every way. Large flowers of pure snowy white.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

Cherokee. Rampant-climbing, single, pure white Rose with prominent yellow stamens. Valuable for covering fences and dwellings during the entire season. Spring bloomer.

Devoniensis. CT. Probably the strongest-growing Tea in our collection. Creamy white, with delicately shaded pink center. Long lived and most satisfactory.

Lamarque. N. Free-flowering, climbing white Rose with tint of pale yellow. Very fragrant blooms in clusters.

White Maman Cochet. CT. Same as bush type, except growth habit.

MINIATURE ROSES

For edging Rose-beds and rock-gardens and as pot-plants these little Roses are unsurpassed.

Oakington Ruby. A sport of *R. Rouletti* with flowers of ruby-crimson surrounding a white eye.

Rosa Rouletti. This toy Rose is one of the old Lawrenceanas popular a century and a half ago. Plant them in enriched soil and they will remain only a few inches tall and produce crops of tiny pink double flowers all season.

GENERAL ROSE INFORMATION

PLANTING ROSES

The planting season in the South is from December 1, or as soon as the plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight, if they have been delayed in transit, or bury them completely for a day or two in moist soil. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil-marks.

Space them 2 to 2½ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bonemeal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.

SOILS and PREPARATION

Soils in the South are variable, perhaps in some districts more so than in other parts of the country; hence it is difficult to lay down general rules for soil-preparation. Locations under the shade of trees, or where the ground is filled with tree-roots, should be avoided. Wet soils should be drained. The Rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of 2 to 3 inches of peat moss, good muck, or woods-mold will help greatly. These can be spread over the surface and spaded in. Stable manure, well rotted, is also good. Sandy soils can be improved by adding clay wherever possible and with it peat moss, woods-mold, or stable manure. Closely planted beds may be prepared by digging out 15 inches deep, and filling in with 4 to 6 inches of good clay and finishing off with 9 inches of a well-mixed soil, and one to two pounds of bonemeal for each plant. It is best to make up the beds two to three weeks before planting.

FERTILIZING and CARE

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time, but as Roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them supplied with an abundance of plant-food.

Stable manure may be used, liberally scattered on the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizer may also be used from time to time. A mulch of 3 to 4 inches of leaves or partly rotted leaves and leaf-mold is excellent during the summer. In dry weather water freely.

Tea Roses do not require very severe pruning. Prune in September and October for fall and winter bloom; in late February and March for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out small and poorly developed wood. Cut Hybrid Perpetuals severely, leaving only 3 to 4 inches of the old canes. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

Shoots sometimes come up from the stock below the graft union and take the food-supply to such an extent that they destroy the Rose top. The leaves on these shoots generally have seven leaflets and are quite different in appearance. They should be removed by digging down to the point of union with the stem and cutting them off smooth and clean.

PESTS and DISEASES

All common Rose diseases and insects can be controlled with Tri-Ogen, which is put out by Rose Manufacturing Co., Beacon, N. Y. We have found it very effective if used according to directions.

Black-spot appears as irregular dark areas on leaves and stems. Affected leaves turn yellow and drop off.

The treatment for black-spot that has been most commonly used is Bordeaux, applied every week or ten days. It discolors the foliage somewhat but is perhaps the cheapest spray for fungous diseases that is effective.

Massey Dust, sometimes called Combination Dust or "9-1-1," can also be used for general clean-up if preferred. Whether spray or dust is used, be sure to reach the underside of leaves as well as top. Because this is easier to do with a spray, many growers prefer it.

Important. Both dusts and sprays should be applied before rains insofar as possible if maximum results are to be obtained. Dusting should be done in early morning or evening when the air is most likely to be still.

Prevention of Rose-Troubles is Better Than Cure. Protect the bush before disease reaches it!



PATRICIA

*The varieties marked with an asterisk are deciduous

The three beautiful Daylilies, Mrs. John J. Tigert, Kanapaha and Welaka, originated by John V. Watkins of the University of Florida, are still undisputed favorites on our list. See descriptions elsewhere on this and following page.

Anna Betscher.* (Betscher.) Medium-sized flowers with finely fluted, recurving petals of rich orange-yellow.

Aureole. Deep golden yellow flowers borne in clusters. Both inner and outer petal segments are pointed, making a star-shaped bloom. Early.

Bagdad.* (Stout.) The large flower—a rich combination of orange, coppery red and brown—is very handsome. Blooms profusely, sometimes over a three-months' period. In Florida this variety is exceptionally vigorous and is heartily recommended.

Bijou.* (Stout.) A branched and spreading hybrid of Multiflora parentage. The small flowers, borne in clusters, are orange over cast with a fulvous red. Late.

Boutonniere.* (Stout.) Distinctly small and late. The overlapping petals are a pale rosy peach with a lighter midrib; sepals almost clear yellow. Combines well with late asters and chrysanthemums.

Cinnabar. (Stout.) Medium-sized, fragrant flowers with recurving rosy brown petals sprinkled with cinnamon; throat of clear glistening yellow. Midseason.

Dauntless. (Stout.) Large, fragrant flower with broad, overlapping petals of pale cadmium-yellow with a faint fulvous flush on each petal. The throat is tinted green, making a color harmony that is unusually lovely. Midseason.

E. A. Bowles.* (Perry.) A very beautiful flower, blending pale gold with deeper shades to a reddish orange. The petals are very narrow, pointed, and wide apart, giving the flower a star-shaped appearance. Early.

Emily Hume. (Hume.) Selected for the excellence of its behavior under Florida conditions. The variety is characterized by a heavy fibrous root system, extreme robustness, evergreen foliage, and tall, branching scapes. The orange-yellow flowers have petals that are twisted, curled, pinched at the tips, making them most decorative in the garden or as cut-flowers for daytime arrangements.

George Yeld.* (Perry.) Flowers large and open with petals of a pale fulvous coloring; throat and sepals gold. Very lovely. Midseason.

Goldeni. (Betscher.) A narrow-leaved, semi-dwarf sort with shining deep orange flowers. Midseason.

Hyperion.* (Mead.) Very large, heavily fragrant flowers of a pale, luminous canary-yellow. Petals are broad and crinkled. The loveliest of the light yellows. Midseason.

J. A. Crawford. (Betscher.) Very tall bloom-stalks with handsome, wide-open flowers of a clear shade of light yellow, deepening in the throat. A strong grower with a long blooming period.

DAYLILIES

FEW perennials are more adaptable to Florida gardens than are the modern Daylilies. Not only their brilliant coloring, but their fragrance, their unusual hardiness and their long blooming period make them indispensable for garden use. In recent years, enthusiastic growers have developed new strains which vary in color from palest yellow to deep vermillion.

Set the plants at least 2 feet apart. They can be grown with ease in full sun or partial shade, with the exception of those having red tones. These varieties have much better and more typical color when grown in partial shade. Daylilies are not particular as to soil, provided that it is well drained. They benefit from occasional feedings of fertilizer but need very little care.

Plants vary in height, in color and in blooming season and can be used in many ways. They are at home in the perennial border or in the shrub planting. You can find a place for Hemerocallis in your foundation planting, or you can use them in great borders in your garden or as accents with other perennials. Our list of plants is truly representative of the best kinds obtainable.

Kanapaha. (Watkins.) The latest, and in his own words, the best of the Daylilies originated by John V. Watkins. The blooms of clear cardinal-red are distinctive in that all of the segments are self-colored. There is no eye zone of deeper tone and there is no midrib of lighter value. Kanapaha blooms a month before closely comparable varieties that grow in the Daylily Display Gardens at the University of Florida.

Linda.* (Stout.) The fluted golden petals are flecked with cinnamon, contrasting with the creamy yellow sepals. The throat is shaded rose, giving a bicolor effect. A very beautiful variety. Midseason.

Midas.* (Stout.) Tall stalks bearing flowers of a clear, uniform, glowing orange. Rather early.

Mikado. (Stout.) This has long reigned as one of the top-ranking varieties the country over, and here in Florida it has firmly entrenched itself as a garden favorite. The great maroon eye zone that marks the center of the orange flower makes Mikado outstanding in the genus Hemerocallis.

Minor.* A dwarf, grass-leaved species with clear light yellow blooms. Fine for low borders and rock-gardens. Early.

Modesty. (Betscher.) Tall-growing, blooming in May and often again in late July and August. The cup-shaped flowers are fragrant and of a delicate, often transparent, texture. The reflexed petals are the palest lemon-yellow.

Mrs. A. H. Austin.* (Betscher.) Flowers of a deep, clear orange. One of the best of that color. Midseason.

Mrs. John J. Tigert.* (Watkins.) This Daylily received "First Class Certificate" at the National Daylily Show in Orlando, Florida. For description see inside back cover.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. (Betscher.) The spreading, recurving flowers are a light shining yellow. Fragrant. Midseason.

Ophir.* (Farr.) Very tall-growing, with great clusters of golden trumpets. The flowers are of heavy texture and of a uniform waxen yellow. A long blooming period extends through May, June and July.

Pale Moon.* (Cleveland.) A sturdy, tall-growing variety of excellent form that bears flowers of the palest lemon. Although this Daylily falls into an already overcrowded class of midseason yellows, it has a host of admirers.

Parthenope. (Müller.) An Old-World variety that has been seen in gardens for many years. Tall, upstanding, well-branched stalks, with attractive evergreen foliage, this Daylily is a "must" with those who admire the rich orange-yellows. Midseason.

Patricia. (Stout.) A large, fragrant flower of pale, clear yellow with greenish throat and wide overlapping petals. Sun-resistant and good in the evening. Dr. Stout says of it, "I evaluate Patricia as of the best of the present named yellow Daylilies." Midseason.

Semperflorens. (Van Tubergen.) This European Daylily is of year-round value in Florida gardens because of its evergreen foliage and long blooming period. Flower-stalks are widely branched, carrying many trumpet-shaped blooms of deep yellow.

FOR FLORIDA GARDENS

Serenade.* (Stout.) A delicately tinted flower of harmonious pastel yellows and pinks. The petals are fluted and slightly twisted. This Daylily is particularly pleasing in combination with other spring garden flowers. May, June.

Sir Michael Foster. (Müller.) Strong-growing, with tall flower-stems, bearing sweet-scented, funnel-shaped flowers which are spreading but not strongly reflexed. The clear yellow petals are large and fluted, while the sepals are smooth and of a deeper yellow. May through July.

Soudan. (Stout.) The flower, of a rich, glistening yellow, is of the full, recurved lily type, with broad, fluted and overlapping petals. A fine summer bloomer.

Summer Multiflora Hybrids.* (Stout.) Clusters of small, clear orange flowers on heavily branched scapes. Long blooming period. Fine for mixed flower arrangements.

Vesta. (Stout.) Firm-textured flowers of glistening orange-yellow with a trace of fulvous in the mid-zone. Petals are broad and overlapping. Midseason.

Vulcan. (Stout.) A hybrid of most unusual and striking color. The flower is a beautiful shade of deep maroon with a golden brown midrib and orange throat. The petals are pointed, while the sepals are deeply recurving. Midseason to late.

Wau-Bun. (Stout.) One of the loveliest of the Daylilies, the name meaning early morn with its rising sun. The plant, which is semi-dwarf, with evergreen foliage, is a midseason bloomer. Its flowers, which have an unusually attractive formation, are large with stiffly recurving sepals. The petals are broad and spreading, the outer half being folded backward along the midrib. There is a decided twist at the end of the petals, which gives the light cadmium-yellow flower a distinctly individual appearance.

Welaka. (Watkins.) Blooms, very freely borne in May, are of good substance and distinctly crepe-like and rippled in texture. The broadly spatulate petals give the flowers a full form that appeals to most gardeners. The throat color—Mandarin orange—fades to the attractive rosy fulvous tone of the outer segments.

Woodlot Gold. (Cleveland.) A large fragrant flower of brilliant orange-yellow. The fluted petals are widely separated and have a prominent midrib. Very long blooming season.

OLD VARIETIES AND SPECIES

***Apricot.** Deep yellow.

***Aurantiaca.** Reddish orange.

***Cressida.** Deep reddish orange with fulvous band.

***Dumortieri.** Cadmium-yellow.

***Florham.** Soft yellow.

***Fulva.** Rusty orange-red.

***Kwanso.** Double orange-copper.

***Margaret Perry.** Fulvous red; orange throat.

***Middendorffi.** Medium yellow.

***Orangeman.** Deep orange.

***Sovereign.** Light yellow.

***Thunbergi.** Buttercup-yellow.



MIKADO



SERENADE



CINNABAR

CITRUS FRUITS

IN FLORIDA, citrus fruits lead all others in importance. While the chief producing areas for commercial growing are located in the central and southern parts of the state, citrus fruits can be successfully grown both commercially and for home use in all parts of the state where soil and drainage conditions permit.

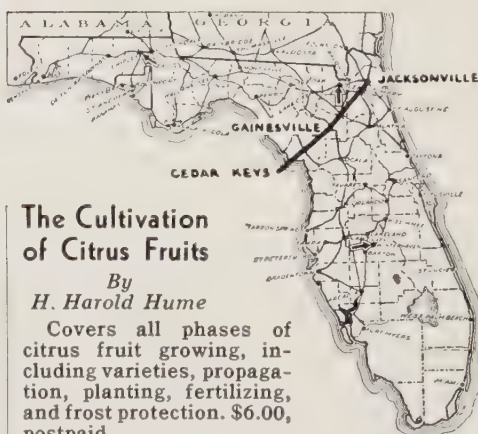
The selection of varieties and rootstocks is of prime importance, and **BEFORE ORDERING WE URGE THAT YOU READ AND CAREFULLY FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.** By so doing you will avoid delays in the handling of your orders and greatly improve your chances of making your plantings a complete success.

On the map of Florida, at left, we have drawn a line from Jacksonville in a southwesterly direction through Gainesville to Cedar Keys on the Gulf of Mexico. If you live north or west of that line and wish to plant citrus trees, please make your selection from pages 41 and 42 and send your order direct to our main office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla., where we grow trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* rootstock, suitable only for soil and climatic conditions in northwest Florida and the Gulf Coast states.

If you live south or east of the line, make your selection from varieties listed in first column at left and send your order direct to our office at Winter Haven, Fla., where we grow trees budded on rootstocks suitable only for the southern and eastern sections of Florida.

Lue Gim Gong

Our **SPECIAL CITRUS CATALOGUE**, profusely illustrated, contains a detailed description of each of the varieties we grow at our Winter Haven nurseries, as well as much additional information of value to the prospective citrus planter. Write us at Winter Haven, Fla., for a copy of this interesting booklet.



The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits

By
H. Harold Hume

Covers all phases of citrus fruit growing, including varieties, propagation, planting, fertilizing, and frost protection. \$6.00, postpaid.

CITRUS FRUITS GROWN AT OUR WINTER HAVEN NURSERIES

ORANGE: Hamlin, King, Jaffa, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Lue Gim Gong, Temple, Tangerine, Glen Improved Navel, and Valencia.

GRAPEFRUIT: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Foster Pink, Thompson Pink, Glenred Seedless, and Triumph.

LEMON: Harvey, Meyer, Ponderosa, and Villa Franca.

LIME: Tahiti (Persian), Lakeland.

KUMQUAT: Marumi, Meiwa, and Nagami.

TANGELO: Thornton, Orlando, Minneola, and Seminole.

MISCELLANEOUS: Eustis Limequat, Mandarin, and Calamondin.

For the convenience of our central and south Florida customers, we maintain a citrus sales office in Winter Haven, located in the American National Bank Building. This office is in charge of experienced citrus men, whose services are available without charge. We urge our customers to take their citrus planting problems to these experts for solution.

Our Winter Haven nurseries are located on high, well-protected land, seven miles east of Winter Haven, near the small town of Dundee, which is our shipping point. We also maintain a field office there. These are the largest citrus nurseries in the world and a cordial welcome is extended to visitors.

Tangerine



CITRUS FRUITS AT GLEN SAINT MARY ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA STOCK

ORANGES

Hamlin. An excellent, extra-early sweet Orange; very juicy and delicious.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

SATSUMAS. We have three distinct varieties of this Mandarin type, extra-early, hardy Orange. Fruits are medium to large, orange to deep orange in color, sweet, and highly flavored.

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges.

Satsuma Silverhill. Tree is an upright grower, apparently harder than Owari. Fruit similar to the latter, holding on trees perhaps a little longer in good condition.

Satsuma Kawano Wase. Tree and fruit similar to Owari. Fruit two weeks earlier, ripening before coloring. Smooth, thin rind; very little "rag."

Tangerine (Dancy). A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Temple. The very highest of citrus-fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, an early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

Thompson Navel. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture; splendid color and of excellent quality. Ripens early.

Washington Navel. A very large, mid-season Orange of excellent quality, and a good bearer on *C. trifoliata* stock. It should be included in home orchards.

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, round; golden yellow; rind thin; sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliaged and handsome. Fruit about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.



If Your Plants Get Diseases

(They Do Sometimes)

Send representative samples, carefully packed, to your State Agricultural Experiment Station for their expert diagnosis and suggestions for cure. Be sure to tell them everything you know about the trouble, and what, if anything, you have already done for it. This service is free in most cases. SOIL SAMPLES that you want tested for pH may also be sent if you are in doubt as to the proper location for special plants such as Azaleas, Roses, Hollies, and Citrus Trees.

TUBBED AND POTTED CITRUS

Calamondin, Kumquat, Limequat, Lemon, Tangerine, and other decorative types are available in tubs and pots, fully established, ready to beautify the porch, patio, or lawn. They may be easily moved from place to place, and, if necessary, taken inside during the winter. Many people prefer to buy trees this way, already grown and fruited, for regular planting around their grounds—a great time-saver!



Pink
Grapefruit



Nagami Kumquats



Limequats

GRAPEFRUIT, continued

Glenred (Henninger Ruby). Patent No. 53. An outstanding new seedless variety. Although we have been growing this fine new type at Winter Haven for a number of years, it has not before been offered on *Citrus trifoliata* stock for the colder sections of the South. It closely resembles Thompson Pink, with two important exceptions: whereas the flesh of Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of Glenred is dark rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon, and whereas Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit. In habit of growth and time of maturity, Glenred approximates Marsh Seedless. The fruit is somewhat larger and commercially seedless.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine-quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

Thompson Pink. A sport of Marsh Seedless, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh is a delicate pink in color. Originated in Manatee County, Florida, and has for many years been a favored variety commercially and in private plantings.

LIMEQUATS AND KUMQUATS

Ornamental and useful applies directly to both Kumquats and Limequats. The plants are small, seldom growing more than 12 feet tall, with a spread of branches about equal to the height. The foliage is bright, dark green, and is as handsome as that of any other evergreen shrub. Both Kumquats and Limequats are hardy, even as hardy as the Satsuma Oranges.

The fruit of the Kumquat is small, varying from an inch to 2 inches long. It begins to ripen in mid-November, and is used chiefly for marmalades and jellies.

Limequats might be called "little lemons" on account of the size and appearance of the fruit. The plant grows 8 to 12 feet high, is somewhat spreading, and has the usual glossy green foliage of citrus trees. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter, bright yellow, and a mature plant is heavily loaded. The flavor is sharply acid and is used chiefly in making "ades" and similar drinks.

OTHER CITRUS FRUIT

Calamondin. A small citrus fruit 1½ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

Eustis Limequat. New, attractive, acid citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami kumquat. Tree is vigorous, quickly producing fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color.

Glen Citrangedin. A hybrid between the Willits citrange and the calamondin. Very hardy; has withstood temperatures as low as 12 degrees F. without serious injury. Fruit small, resembles calamondin; excellent for making a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from limeade. Hardy.

Lakeland Lime. For locations where frost injury is likely. It is about the size of the Mexican or Key Lime and its flavor is excellent. Practically everbearing; it begins to bloom and bear fruit the first or second year after planting.

Meyer Lemon. Perhaps the hardiest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

TEMPLE ORANGE

A "fancy" Orange of the highest quality, which should be in every home orchard where round Oranges can be grown. The fruits are large, with a deep orange skin that separates easily from the pulp and can be sold as one of the so-called "Kid-glove" Oranges. The pulp is free from "rag," very juicy, with a delicious, spicy, rich vinous flavor. There are about 20 seeds. The tree is a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

OWARI SATSUMA

About 1885 we secured a lot of budwood from Fruitland Park. Groves planted with trees from this stock became noted for the high-quality fruit produced. This quality was so pronounced that an investigation was made by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Scott, who decided that the trees were the pure Japanese Owari strain.

With average seasons and proper care the Satsuma can withstand a temperature of 18 degrees without serious injury when it is budded on *Citrus trifoliata*—the only understock adapted to it.



Owari Satsuma Oranges

Handling Trees and Other Plants

Nursery trees and plants are grown in two different ways: in the open ground or in pots, tubs, and boxes. Those grown in pots or tubs are easily handled; if grown in the open ground, they are taken up, either bare-rooted or with earth about the roots. When dug with earth about their roots, they are called Balled and Burlapped (B&B).

POT-GROWN PLANTS. Many different kinds of plants are grown in pots, tubs, or boxes. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year and immediate planting effects secured. Usually the pot or tub is removed before shipment, and the earth about the roots is wrapped in paper or burlap.

BARE-ROOTED PLANTS. Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant winter season—from November to April. Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-rooted trees.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS. If the roots of shrubs or trees are very numerous, fine, and fibrous, they hold earth well. They can be dug with the roots in place in the original soil. Burlap is then tied around the ball of earth, or tightly sewn, and the plant should be carefully handled by the ball, rather than the top, so as not to loosen the earth around the roots. The burlap should not be removed when the plant is set out.

WIRE BALLING. An improved method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly, Oak, and Standard Grape-Myrtle.

This system makes it easy to get larger root balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire balling may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-balling price is regularly quoted throughout the catalogue. See Price-List for schedule of wire-balling prices.

PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE. The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 44.

In foundation planting and general landscape work the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel-in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-6-3, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

Pruning. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping.

GENERAL CARE

After being carefully planted, trees and shrubs should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings. Consult your successful neighbors and be guided by their experience under similar conditions.

Cultivation. The ground around newly set plants must be kept free from weeds, because a growth of weeds deprives the trees of needed moisture and plant-food. Lawn specimens may be cared for by simply cutting out the turf in a circle of 2 feet radius around the trees, and keeping the circles well cultivated. Young orchard trees may be handled by cultivating a narrow strip 3 to 5 feet wide on each side of the tree-rows and the remainder of the ground (not cultivated) should be planted with a cover-crop to shade the soil and improve its condition when it is plowed under. It is best to continue the cultivation of the narrow strip throughout the season, or well up into autumn. Of course, if heavy rains occur, cultivation of young trees may at times be omitted, but even then weeds must not be allowed to grow up around the trees.

The cultivation of older trees differs in some particulars from that given young trees. In the first place cultivation should begin in spring some time before the trees start into growth and should be continued at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the spring months up until about June 15 or July 1. A cover-crop should then be given possession of the ground until autumn. The best cover-crops in the Lower South are croton, cowpeas and velvet beans. In spring, the whole surface of the ground should be cultivated, and if the weather is dry, cultivation should be given more frequently.

Fertilizers. The fertilizer already recommended for use at time of planting will be found about right for young trees and, under most conditions, its use may be continued until the trees are well grown and commence to bear. On shade trees and shrubs its use may be continued throughout. When fruit trees begin to bear, the composition of the fertilizer applied should be changed. The amount of potash should be increased. In general, it will be found that a fertilizer containing 3 per cent ammonia, 6 per cent phosphoric acid, and an increased amount of potash

will be about right. The composition of the fertilizer should be varied to meet special conditions.

If a young orange tree received one-half pound at time of planting in January, it should receive a pound in March, another in June, and another in September. In its second year, it should be fertilized in February, June and September, about one pound and a half at each application. After the second year, there should be a gradual increase as the trees become older.

In fertilizing young trees, the fertilizer should be scattered in a band 2 feet wide, beginning back 6 inches from the trunk. As they become older, the fertilizer should be spread out toward the ends of the branches, and in old orchards or groves it should be broadcast over the whole surface as the roots make their way into all parts of the soil. After applying fertilizer the ground should be cultivated.

Insects and Diseases. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that bordeaux mixture is effective against fungi, lime-sulphur wash as a winter spray against scale insects and fungi on deciduous trees, rust mite, purple mite and red spider on citrus; arsenate of lead against biting or chewing insects, and whale-oil soap or miscible oil against sucking insects such as white fly and against various scale insects. The best time to spray for scale insects is just after the eggs have hatched in spring and the young are moving about. White fly can be controlled by spraying in winter, being particular to cover the undersides of the leaves where the insects are at rest.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions that may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abelia grandiflora..... 2	Elæagnus..... 2,7	Ligustrum..... 8	Pittosporum..... 4
Arborvitæ..... 14	Feijoa..... 2	Myrica cerifera..... 4	Podocarpus..... 15
Ardisia..... 2	Ilex (Shrub type)..... 9	Nandina domestica..... 4	Severinia buxifolia..... 4
Azaleas..... 19-23	Jasminum floridum..... 3	Olea fragrans..... 4	Viburnum..... 4
Bottle Brush..... 2	Jasminum humile..... 3	Palms, Dwarf..... 18	Zamia..... 18
Cleyera japonica..... 2			

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Aspidistra..... 32	Eurya japonica..... 2	Myrica cerifera..... 4	Podocarpus..... 15
Camellia..... 24-28	Hydrangea..... 2	Nandina domestica..... 4	Sansevieria..... 32
Camellia thea..... 4	Illicium anisatum..... 13	Ophiopogon..... 18	St. Augustine Grass..... 18
Cestrum nocturnum..... 2	Ligustrum..... 8	Palms..... 18	Viburnum..... 4
Cycas revoluta..... 18	Liriope..... 18	Pittosporum..... 4	Zamia..... 18
Elæagnus..... 2,7			

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Bottle Brush..... 2	Hibiscus..... 2	Myrica..... 4	Raphiolepis japonica..... 4
Crape-Myrtle..... 2	Junipers..... 15	Oleander..... 4	Severinia buxifolia..... 4
Elæagnus..... 2,7	Lantana..... 4	Palms..... 18	Yucca aloifolia..... 4
Guavas..... 31	Liriope..... 18	Pittosporum..... 4	

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia grandiflora..... 2	Buxus (Boxwood)..... 2	Ligustrum..... 8	Pittosporum..... 4
Arborvitæ..... 14	Ilex vomitoria, crenata, etc..... 9	Myrica cerifera..... 4	Podocarpus..... 15
Bamboos..... 33	Junipers..... 15	Nandina domestica..... 4	Severinia buxifolia..... 4
Bottle Brush..... 2	Lantana..... 4	Oleanders..... 4	Tea Plant..... 4

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS

Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, if you state size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

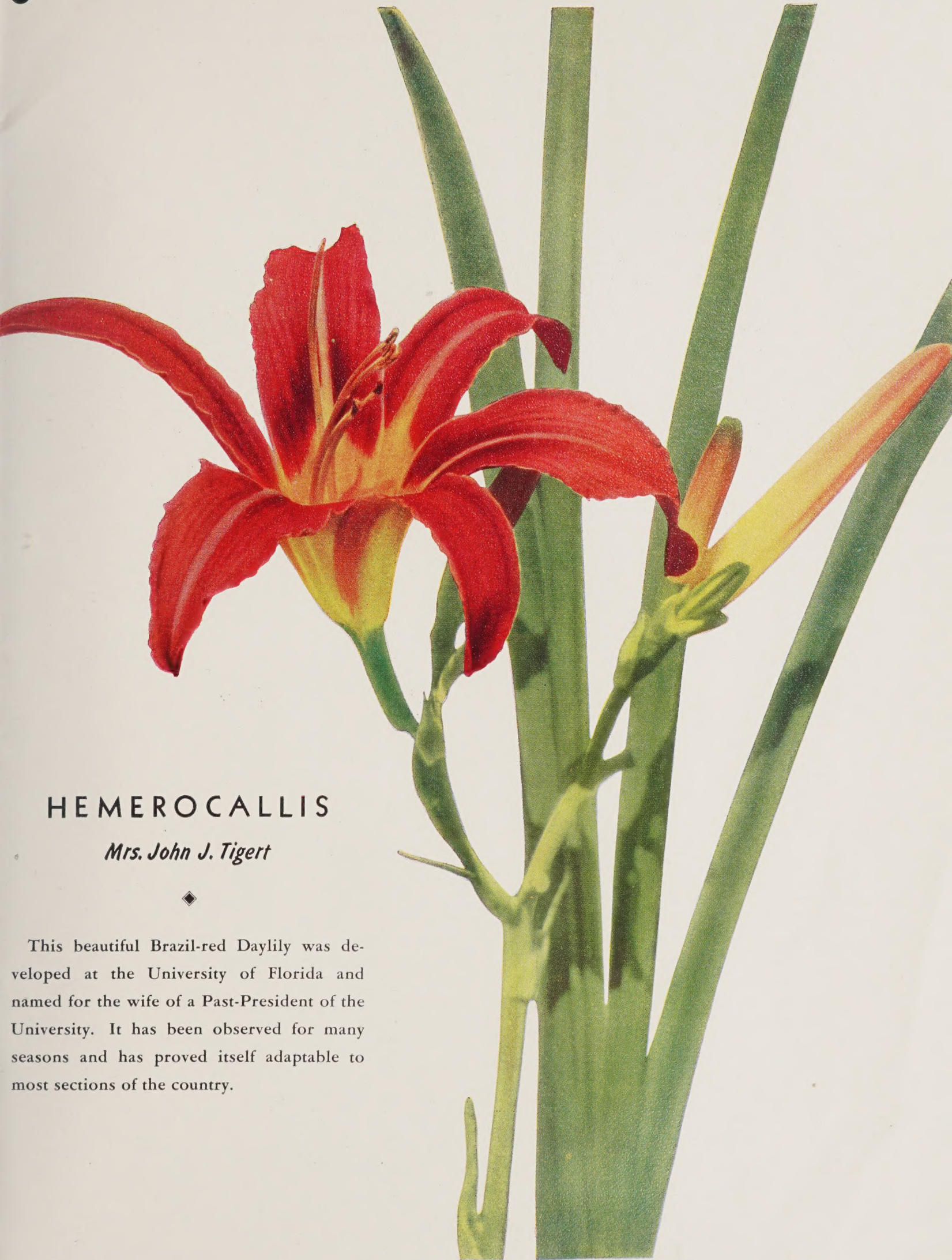
Oranges on common stocks..... 25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple..... 25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i> 18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties..... 20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats..... 10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties..... 8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches..... 18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type..... 18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums..... 15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs..... 12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons..... 15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans..... 50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8..... 680	13 by 13..... 257	18 by 18..... 134	30 by 30..... 48
9 by 9..... 537	14 by 14..... 222	19 by 19..... 120	35 by 35..... 35
10 by 10..... 435	15 by 15..... 193	20 by 20..... 108	40 by 40..... 27
11 by 11..... 360	16 by 16..... 170	22 by 22..... 90	45 by 45..... 21
12 by 12..... 302	17 by 17..... 150	25 by 25..... 69	50 by 50..... 17

INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abelia..... 2	Cape Jasmine..... 2	Franklinia..... 13	Liquidambar..... 13
Acacia..... 2	Carissa..... 2	Gardenia..... 2,32	Liriodendron..... 13
Acer..... 13	Caryota..... 32	Ginkgo..... 13	Liriope..... 18
Aglaonema..... 32	Casuarina..... 13	Gloxinia..... 32	Lonicera..... 33
Albizzia..... 13	Cedar..... 14,15	Gordonia..... 13	Loquat..... 29
Allamanda..... 2,33	Cedrus..... 14	Grapefruit..... 41,42	Magnolia..... 4,16,17
Althea..... 2	Cephalotaxus..... 14	Grapes..... 30	Malpighia..... 4
Anise Tree..... 13	Cercis..... 13	Grasses..... 18	Malus..... 13
Aralia..... 32	Cestrum..... 2	Grevillea..... 13	Malvaviscus..... 4
Arborvitæ..... 14	Cinnamomum..... 13	Guavas..... 31	Maple..... 13
Ardisia..... 2	Citrangedin..... 42	Hawthorn..... 4	Marica..... 4
Areca..... 32	Citrus Fruits..... 40-42	Hemerocallis..... 38,39	Mimosa Tree..... 13
Aspidistra..... 32	Clerodendrum..... 2	Hibiscus..... 2	Morus..... 13
Australian Pine..... 13	Cleyera..... 2	Holly..... 9-11	Mulberries..... 13,29
Australian Silk Oak..... 13	Cocculus..... 2	Honeysuckle..... 33	Myrica..... 4
Azaleas..... 19-23	Cornus..... 13	Hydrangea..... 2	Nandina..... 4
Bamboos..... 4,33	Cotoneaster..... 2	Ilex..... 9-11	Nerium..... 4
Bananas..... 31	Crab-apple..... 13	Illicium..... 3,13	Oak..... 13
Banana Shrub..... 4	Crape-Myrtle..... 2	Ivy..... 33	Olea..... 4
Barberry..... 2	Cunninghamia..... 14	Ixora..... 3	Oleander..... 4
Bauhinia..... 13	Cycads..... 18	Jacobinia..... 3	Olive..... 4
Bay..... 17	Cydonia..... 13	Jasminum..... 3,33	Ophiopogon..... 18
Beauty-bush..... 4	Cypress..... 15	Jerusalem Horn..... 13	Oranges..... 41,42
Begonia..... 32	Cypress-Pine..... 14	Jessamine..... 2,33	Palms..... 18
Beloperone..... 32	Daylilies..... 38,39	Judas Tree..... 13	Panamiga..... 32
Berberis..... 2	Dieffenbachia..... 32	Juniperus..... 15	Pandanus..... 32
Bignonia..... 33	Dogwood..... 13	Kalanchoe..... 32	Pandorea..... 33
Bottle Brush..... 2	Dracæna..... 32	Kolkwitzia..... 4	Parkinsonia..... 13
Bougainvillea..... 33	Duranta..... 2	Kumquats..... 41,42	Peaches..... 13,30
Boxwood..... 2	Elæagnus..... 2,7	Lagerstroemia..... 2	Pears..... 29,31
Buddleia..... 2	Eranthemum..... 2	Lantana..... 4	Pecans..... 29
Butterfly-bush..... 2	Eurya..... 2	Laurocerasus..... 13	Peperomia..... 32
Buxus..... 2	Feijoa..... 2	Lemons..... 42	Persimmons, Japan..... 31
Calamondin..... 42	Ficus..... 33	Ligustrum..... 8	Phoenix..... 18,32
Callistemon..... 2	Figs..... 29	Lily-turf..... 18	Photinia..... 4
Callitris..... 14	Fir, Chinese..... 14	Limequat..... 42	Pilea..... 32
Camellia..... 24-28	Firethorn..... 4	Limes..... 42	Pittosporum..... 4
Camphor Tree..... 13	Flame Vine..... 33	Lindera..... 4	Plumbago..... 4



HEMEROCALLIS

Mrs. John J. Tigert



This beautiful Brazil-red Daylily was developed at the University of Florida and named for the wife of a Past-President of the University. It has been observed for many seasons and has proved itself adaptable to most sections of the country.



AVENUE OF
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